

ARMY

GAZETTE OF THE
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JOURNAL.

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AND VOLUNTEER
FORCES.

VOLUME XLV. NUMBER 30.
WHOLE NUMBER 2327.

NEW YORK, SATURDAY, MARCH 28, 1908.

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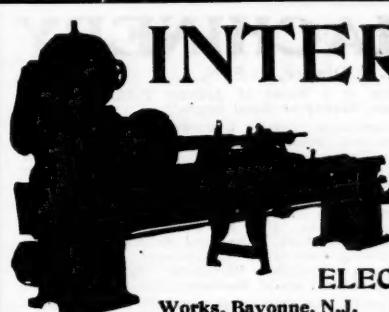
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Office, No. 20 Vesey street, New York.

NEW YORK, SATURDAY, MARCH 28, 1908.

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THE BEST ADDRESS FOR LETTERS IS ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL, BOX 558, NEW YORK.

In a personal letter in reply to an inquiry, Rear Admiral George W. Melville, U.S.N., retired, says: "The question of gasoline engines for submarine boats is one of necessity. Either that or some other form of 'explosive' or 'internal combustion' engine. The available space for machinery in this class of vessels is very limited, and because of want of ventilation, the steam engine with its boilers is nearly impossible. The gas engine using a gas producer for generating the gas makes it next to impossible. But there are a number of petroleum internal combustion engines that are now coming into the market that are very well suited for this class of work. The gasoline engine when used in so confined a space, and with limited ventilation, is very dangerous because of possibilities of asphyxiation of the crew, and of explosions that so often occur even in well-ventilated pleasure yachts using gasoline engines. There have already been several cases of explosions on some of our own, as well as foreign submarines. You doubtless remember a serious explosion that occurred on one of our submarines while lying at the Erie Basin, Brooklyn, and another occasion, when one of the first of this class of boats was sent to Washington, the vessel came into the Delaware breakwater, where a serious explosion occurred. Because of the safety in using petrol engines with low grade, non-explosive oil, or the refuse oil after the lighter distillates have been distilled off, will make this class of engine the ideal engine for propelling submarines when on the surface of the water, and using the storage battery electric engine when submerged. When the internal combustion engine of this class is more perfected than at present, there is no reason why they should not be run up to 1,000 or more horsepower. In this case we get rid of possible explosions from the fumes of light gases, and do not need a gas producer as we do in gas engines, and get rid of weight, space and heat of a steam boiler in the case of steam engines."

In the course of the various hearings on the Army Appropriation Bill before the House Committee on Military Affairs, inquiry was made as to the reasons for taking a party of student officers from the Service schools at Fort Leavenworth and sending them to Georgia to ride over the scenes of the campaigns of Sherman and Johnston during the Civil War. In reply the Chief of Staff, Major General Bell, explained that the ride was undertaken in order that a considerable number of young officers might be enabled to study the strategy and tactics of experienced commanders on actual battlefields in a campaign of which there is a complete written history. This form of instruction is given in nearly all the great armies of the world and, as General Bell remarked, it is particularly useful in training officers for staff service. In connection with this subject it is worth pointing out that the British military authorities are giving increased attention to staff rides, and are conducting them in a manner to permit comparatively junior officers, such as regimental field officers, to profit by this form of training. The Broad Arrow contends, however, that the British system of staff rides needs still further modification, and insists that many of the staff rides as now conducted are of too ambitious a character. What is needed, our contemporary goes on to say, is an arrangement providing for two or more degrees of staff rides, one for the practical soldier who has had little or no experience in such training, and the other for finished horsemen capable of making careful observations. "It should not be forgotten," says the Broad Arrow, "that the object and value of staff rides and the method of their operation cannot be learned by book, since there is no manual on the subject, and the work is at present being handed down more or less by tradition. The Aldershot Military Society did

once, we believe, arrange a lecture on staff rides, but for some inscrutable reason the matter it contained was treated as confidential, and the lessons, such as they were, never saw the light."

Representative Littlefield, of Maine, has resigned his seat in Congress, but as his resignation will not take effect until Sept. 20, he still has time to perform one important duty before retiring from public life. It was largely through his efforts that the law was passed abolishing the canteen feature of the Army post exchange, and while there has never been any doubt as to the sincerity of his belief that the measure was a wise one, the truth is that it has been followed by conditions among the enlisted men of the Army which are matters of the gravest concern to the military authorities. Repeated efforts have been made in recent years to induce Mr. Littlefield to investigate those conditions with a view of convincing him that the anti-canteen law should be repealed in the interest of sobriety and military efficiency, but these efforts have proved fruitless. About a year ago, however, on the eve of his departure for Europe, Mr. Littlefield announced that during his sojourn abroad he would investigate the canteen as conducted in various foreign armies and report the results of his inquiry to the advocates of the canteen system here in the United States. We do not know whether Mr. Littlefield made that investigation or not; we only know that if he did no statement of his conclusions has been forthcoming. This is exceedingly unfortunate. Mr. Littlefield is an acute observer, and a report from him as to the results accruing from the regulated sale of beer and light wines in foreign armies would have had great weight with those interested in the subject as related to the United States Army. It is earnestly to be hoped that Mr. Littlefield will still find time to make such a report before retiring from Congress.

Experienced Navy officers have frequently expressed the belief that enlistments would be encouraged and enlisted men would be induced to remain in the Service permanently if there were home bases at several important ports on the Atlantic and the Pacific, where the ships of the Navy would call at regular intervals and where men could establish their homes. Press despatches state that an experiment along these lines has been projected by Rear Admiral William T. Burwell, U.S.N., commandant of the Puget Sound Navy Yard. According to these despatches, Admiral Burwell has persuaded several prominent business men of the Pacific coast to purchase a tract of land near the Puget Sound Navy Yard on which enlisted men of the Navy may buy lots on easy terms and establish homes for their families, the idea being that in time a prosperous community will develop. It has been suggested that such a town, officered throughout by retired enlisted men of the Navy, in which those still in active service could establish their families, would induce many steady-going bluejackets to remain in the Navy until they reached the age of retirement, thus helping to bring about a larger degree of permanency in the enlisted force. The need of measures to induce men to remain in the Service permanently has been discussed by various officers and many suggestions looking to that object have been offered. The plan proposed by Admiral Burwell is at once novel and practical, and its results in actual operation will be observed with keen interest.

One of the most gratifying disclosures in connection with the effort to raise a fund of \$100,000 in San Francisco for the entertainment of the bluejackets of the battleship fleet during its stay at that port is the statement that the saloon keepers and liquor-dealers refuse to contribute a dollar to the project. It is to be hoped that this is true and that the representatives of the liquor interests will not contribute a penny to the fund. It should not be necessary to call upon them to obtain enough money to provide an entertainment for the visiting bluejackets which shall afford a characteristic expression of San Francisco hospitality. Moreover, we believe the bluejackets would find an added enjoyment in the entertainment provided for them if they were made to feel that not one cent of the cost of it all came from a saloon-keeper. In the course of their remarkable cruise around the continent they have shown at every port where they have touched that they are a body of sober, self-respecting young men, who do not depend upon the grog shop for means of recreation. We have no doubt that they will do likewise in San Francisco, giving a wide berth to the drinking places and thus express their contempt for the proprietors of those establishments.

Brig. Gen. Tasker H. Bliss, U.S.A., commanding the Department of Mindanao, Philippines Division, holds that many cases now tried by summary court could be more satisfactorily disposed of by summary action on the part of company commanders. "The company commander," says General Bliss, in his report, "thoroughly knows his men; as a rule, the summary court does not. Knowing the individuality of his men, the company commander knows that the same offense committed by one man is not so serious as when committed by another man. Not knowing this individuality, the tendency of the summary court, as an easy way to secure uniformity, is to impose the maximum penalty in all cases of the same offense. I believe that if company commanders could be invested with power of summary courts up to a certain maximum penalty, the interests of discipline would be better served and the public would not get the impression that half

the Army is tried every year for offenses against the real discipline of the Army, which impression is not correct and should not be given."

Capt. Charles W. Kutz, C.E., U.S.A., of the Military Academy, as the result of his observations during a recent visit to the Panama Canal, concludes that the men would be better off if the Government would establish a canteen. "I gave considerable attention to the liquor problem when I was on the isthmus," said Captain Kutz, "and found the stuff the men are forced to drink down there is vile. The saloons which are licensed are practically controlled by the Chinese, who have a trick of making a hole in the bottom of a sealed bottle and withdrawing the contents. Through this same small hole they refill the bottle, the cork and seal of which are not molested, with the worst grog that ever wet the throat of man. This stuff is sold as genuine whiskey and has a bad effect on the men who drink it. Of course, at a fabulously high price one can get a fair grade of whiskey. There would be some semblance of regulation of the sale of liquor if the Government disposed of it through the agency of the canteen." Captain Kutz said that three million cubic yards of earth were removed in twenty-four days of last month, and that he believed the canal would be completed by July 1, 1915.

As after three months of service in preserving order in Goldfield, Nevada, the United States troops who had been on duty there were withdrawn on March 7, so far as the national military authorities are concerned, the incident is closed. It will be remembered, however, for the reason that it presented a state of the American Union in the extraordinary attitude of confessing itself destitute of the police power necessary to deal with a local disturbance and appealing to the Federal government to detail United States troops for that purpose. Since the emergency arose the authorities of Nevada have organized a state constabulary, in the expectation that it will be able to deal with future affairs like that at Goldfield. It is to be hoped that this expectation may be completely realized. At the same time it must be kept in mind that the constabulary is yet to be tried out, and that its value remains to be tested by actual experience, showing whether it has been recruited, disciplined and equipped with a view to effective service in behalf of law and order, or in a manner to secure the approval of the agitators and trouble-makers who recently menaced the peace of the state.

The English advocates of compulsory military training as the only alternative for compulsory military service have introduced a bill in the House of Commons which provides for a training system patterned closely after that of Switzerland. It stipulates that with few exceptions every man between the ages of eighteen and forty who is physically and mentally fit shall undergo a brief period of training every year, this training to be conducted by officers of the regular military forces. In an explanatory statement accompanying the bill the promoters of the project say: "Many may hesitate to support this bill for the present on the ground that the new Territorial Army scheme should be given a fair trial, but the promoters are profoundly convinced that the best way to ensure the success of that measure is to place before the electors what may well be the only possible alternative should the young men of all classes in the country refuse to come forward in sufficient numbers to create the reserve of citizen soldiers necessary in any national emergency."

One of our correspondents objects to increasing our military and naval strength because there is no more probability of war than there is that the Pope will turn Methodist, or that the Czar will proclaim a republic. This correspondent suggests that we adopt the "statesmanlike recklessness of President Diaz and go about our constructive work full of calmness and courage, even though there is a theoretical possibility that a dozen nations might all go insane together and pounce upon us some dark night." We may suggest in reply that part of President Diaz's constructive work has been to organize an army of 108,595 men. Of these 26,355 form the active army and the others the reserve army. If we had an army in like proportion to our population, we should have an active army of over 200,000 and a reserve of over 600,000 in addition.

Press despatchers from Berlin state that German naval experts are surprised that President Roosevelt should decide to send the American Battleship Fleet to make the long cruise around the world without giving the ships a long period of rest. The opinion of these experts is that some of the ships will be practically "useless" when they return to American waters after so long and so active a voyage, and they point out that the German Admiralty long ago adopted the policy of keeping the larger ships of the German navy assembled at home ports nearly all the time without sending them on protracted and "dangerous" practice cruises.

The Judge Advocate General has decided that where an enlisted man who was entitled to a campaign badge deserted before the badge was sent to him and later was allowed to make his record good by efficient service, the man is entitled to the badge, notwithstanding the intervening act of desertion and the punishment for it.

A Chicago paper says: "Go and join the Navy and straighten up." Such was the sentence imposed upon Samuel Goldstein, sixteen years old, by Judge Tuthill in the Juvenile Court yesterday afternoon. The boy was charged with stealing gum from a dealer. He pleaded his innocence and explained that he had an elder brother in the Navy and that he also would like to be a tar. Upon the promise that he would enlist immediately he was released." This gives occasion for the officers on duty at the Navy recruiting station in Chicago to teach this recruiting judge that he has exceeded his jurisdiction as the U.S. Navy is not a reform school. Lieut. Comdr. E. T. Witherspoon, in charge of the naval recruiting station at Chicago, has forwarded a report of the case to the Secretary of the Navy, with the recommendation that Judge Tuthill be forced to make a public apology. Hearing of this, the Judge is credited with the statement that "they will have a dickens of a time making me do it." Judge Tuthill appears to belong to the school of charitable workers of Philadelphia, who, according to the St. Paul Pioneer Press, are proposing to have a law enacted throughout the United States giving men convicted of crimes the choice of serving a sentence in prison or serving a term in either the Army or the Navy of the country. It is not proposed by them that habitual or inveterate criminals or men convicted of serious crimes be given any consideration in the matter, but those ranging from eighteen to forty-nine years of age and the crime being their first or second offenses to be given an opportunity to enlist. It is humiliating to think that these soft-hearted and foolish philanthropists should have such a low estimate of the Army and Navy as to choose these honorable services as reform schools. The fact that those who propose this beautiful scheme fail to see how utterly impracticable it is illustrates the ignorance concerning the Services which works so much harm. If it were possible to enlist criminals under compulsion, after they get into the Service they would wish they had never been born, for our self-respecting soldiers and sailors could not be forced to admit them to their fellowship. In Fitchburg, Mass., is another Judge who seems to look upon the Army and Navy as model penal institutions. A young man of Fitchburg, who had applied for enlistment in the Army and was found to be underweight, was later arrested as a member of a gang of freight-car looters. The Judge continued the case for a month, we are told, "in order to give the man a chance to increase his avariciousness to meet Army requirements." He will grow to the dimensions of our esteemed Secretary of War and beyond before he will be admitted to the Army.

The daily papers have at the beginning of this week published statements of ex-Captain Carter and his counsel in relation to the decision of Judge Kohlsaat, of Chicago, Ill., in the matter of the suit brought by the government of the United States against O. M. Carter for the recovery of certain funds, of which it was alleged the United States had been defrauded. It is claimed by these parties that the result of this case is in the nature of a vindication of O. M. Carter, and that he expects to obtain thereby restoration to the Army. In the absence of the official record in the case we are unable at this time to speak definitely as to the result of the trial in question, but as soon as we can obtain the opinion and a decree of the court we will inform our readers. It may, however, be stated without fear of contradiction that the suit in question has no bearing whatever upon the conviction of Carter by court-martial. It will be remembered that he was tried for conspiracy with Greene, Gaynor and others to defraud the government of the United States of large sums of money originally appropriated for river and harbor improvements, Greene and Gaynor being members of the corporation which had contracts in connection with these improvements. Carter's co-conspirators were tried two years ago before a United States court in the Eastern District of Georgia for practically the same offense of which Carter was convicted, and they were also found guilty and each of them sentenced to four years in the penitentiary and a fine of \$75,000. Greene and Gaynor appealed to the Circuit Court of Appeals, but without success. A petition for a writ of certiorari was submitted by them to the Supreme Court of the United States and was denied. Carter, after the publication of his sentence, attacked in the United States Courts the validity of the action of the court-martial in his case. He was before the Circuit Court of the Southern District of New York, before the Court of Appeals of the Second Circuit of the United States, and before the U.S. Circuit Court of the Eighth Circuit, and three times before the Supreme Court of the United States, but each time he was defeated and the validity of his sentence sustained.

A chief petty officer of the Navy writes us saying: "In order to cement the men of the Service more closely together something must be done, and the sooner the better. I have seen at a certain naval station abroad one of the happiest colonies, I believe, that was ever formed, and it was done along these lines: The government in question had a tract of land opposite the navy yard and upon it were erected small cottages ranging from three to five rooms, and with each was a small garden. In those lived the married men of the fleet, and they were furnished with light and fuel, and as such they were happy and contented. Now, why should a government like ours not make homes similar for its own defenders? It could very easily be done, and in even a better style. Just say, for an instance, that the government purchase some land in the vicinity of the principal navy yards and stations and upon it build a number of cottages and flats, rent them to the enlisted personnel only at a reasonable figure, and when the cost of the house and the ground it stood on have been paid for then turn the house over to the man that had paid for it and he will have a home of his own while in the Service and upon his retirement he will feel happy and secure that his loved ones were looked after. The rents on the outside are in the most cases very high, and it takes a great deal of scheming to make both ends meet. In addition to that there should be a government store in every naval settlement of that sort where provisions could be bought at government prices that alone would save at least forty per cent. of a man's pay. Provision should also be made for the widows of enlisted men. When the present law regarding pensions was made there were very few married men in the Serv-

ice, but since then things have changed, and something must be done, sooner or later."

In the course of a statement before the House Committee on Military Affairs regarding the provision in the Army Appropriation Bill for barracks for troops, the Quartermaster General of the Army, Brigadier General Aleshire, read the following memorandum from the Chief of Staff, Major General Bell, relative to the troops in the Philippines: "A proposition is now under consideration looking to a reduction of the number of regiments in the Philippine Islands by sending a smaller number there filled up to greater strength. Something of this kind will be essential unless the Army is increased, as there are not sufficient regiments now in the Army to keep up the Service efficiently on the present plan. Even if this plan does not eventuate, at least one regiment of Infantry, if not two, will be withdrawn from the Philippines now that all disturbance has ceased there. Therefore all the Infantry quarters and barracks which now exist will be needed in the near future for the Infantry now in the Army. Many of the quarters now occupied in the Philippines were constructed very cheaply of nipa, with thatched roofs. Such quarters are not calculated to last more than a few years, are temporary in nature, and cost very little. It is not desirable under the circumstances to reconstruct quarters of such temporary character in the Philippines. The commanding general in the Philippines reports that some of these quarters have already become almost uninhabitable and must be reconstructed or permanent provisions made for troops elsewhere. The Secretary of War has not yet definitely decided what shall be done, but there is no question that all the quarters for Infantry we now possess will be needed, and that additional quarters for Cavalry and Field Artillery will be required."

Student officers at the Army School of the Line, Fort Leavenworth, have completed what is said to be the first real war-game map of American territory ever prepared. It is, comparatively speaking, a small map, and can of course be used only in working out small problems. For larger problems German maps are used which represent large areas, but the drawback in using the German maps is that they cover territory that probably will never be seen by American troops. Major Daniel H. Boughton, 11th U.S. Cav., while engaged as instructor in the Department of Military Art in the Army School of the Line, declared that the school was so short of suitable maps of our own country and so dependent upon foreign maps that many student officers knew more about European territory than about their own. This extensive study of foreign maps is not wholly useless, but the results are less satisfactory than if the time so occupied were given to problems on maps representing American territory. What is needed is a series of carefully prepared war-game maps of various sections of the American continent, so that in using them in working out problems officers will acquire a useful knowledge of the geography of their own country. As a first step in that direction there is now being prepared a map for Fort Leavenworth which, when completed, will represent some four hundred square miles of territory adjacent to the Fort Leavenworth reservation. This map will suffice for problems for which it is now necessary to use German maps.

Brig. Gen. J. P. Farley, U.S.A., retired, in the Army and Navy Life, gives some highly entertaining "Reminiscences" of his experiences in his country's service, beginning as far back as 1855, when he was an aide to his father, John Farley (a former lieutenant in the Artillery, but then an assistant on the Coast Survey), and from that on through his life as a cadet and his eventful career as a soldier. The first instalment of the article is illustrated with reproductions of two fine original water-color drawings by the Brigadier General, "Benny Havens" and "Benny Havens' Nest," and the Reminiscences are styled "a hark-back by one of the many who in their youth put aside the opportunities for self-aggrandizement and consecrated their days, their abilities and their lives to the splendid service of the soldier to the maintenance of the American Republic, and have now received their last detail—'ordered home.'"

The wish expressed by the German Emperor that the United States Government might publish a detailed account of the cruise of the Battleship Fleet from the Atlantic to the Pacific affords a characteristic expression of the interest which the undertaking has created in Europe, and it offers a suggestion well worth considering. The cruise is unique and an official history of it would command world-wide attention. It is an achievement in navigation for which there is no parallel in history, and the record of it would be studied by navy officers everywhere. Doubtless many things were done during the cruise which the government would not be disposed to describe to other powers, but the story of what properly might be told about the trip would be exceedingly interesting and would be read on both sides of the Atlantic with the closest attention.

Major Gen. Joseph Cabell Breckenridge, U.S.A., retired, late inspector general, writes us saying: "My interest in 'apprentice battalions' seemed unavailing. Is it still as unfeasible in our public schools to prepare 'minute men' the more fit for national defense than for mere camp sickness? Now that our day of frontiersmen is passed, wars are fought by the millions, and half-finished before begun. A proviso to any of the main bills directing that children in the public schools shall be organized and trained for effective military defense and hygiene may be unnecessary or believed to be ineffective; but as compared with that old republic, Switzerland, despite self-righteousness, some effort may be seemly, and our children trained where it is possible. Or shall they needlessly sicken and suffer?"

Lieut. Henry C. Dinger, U.S.N., has published through the D. Van Nostrand Company, New York, a "Handbook on the Care and Operation of Naval Machinery," which will prove exceedingly useful to those interested in the mechanical equipment of modern warships, and especially to the petty officers and mechanics of the engineering forces on such vessels. It describes in clear and simple

terms the details and methods of work in connection with the care and supervision of naval machinery and gives a large amount of information of value to those members of the engineering force who desire to qualify themselves for higher ratings and for warrant rank. Lieutenant Dinger is an engineer officer of marked ability and in preparing this excellent text book, which contains more than a hundred helpful illustrations, he has been guided by a keen, sympathetic understanding of the needs of those whom he seeks to instruct. The price of the work is \$2.00.

In spite of many remonstrances from various sources, the Pension Appropriation Bill as it passed the House March 19 retains the provision abolishing the eighteen pension agencies located throughout the country and concentrating their work in a single agency located in Washington. This arrangement bears the approval of the Secretary of War and the Commissioner of Pensions, and appears to be wise and proper. It is believed that it will expedite rather than delay the transaction of pension business and that pensioners will receive their money more promptly than under the old system. That the new arrangement is in the interest of economy is admitted by all hands, and that economy in pension affairs is needed is best shown by the fact that the present bill carries an appropriation reaching the total of \$150,869,000.

New publications by the Franklin Hudson Publishing Co., Kansas City, Mo., include "The Soldier's Score Book," designed and arranged by Capt. Edgar T. Conley, 15th U.S. Inf. This work, designed for the U.S. Magazine Rifle, Model 1903 (Springfield), and revised for the 1906 ammunition, is virtually a book of self-helps for Infantry soldiers and will prove invaluable to all such who are desirous of acquiring increased proficiency in rifle practice. It gives many useful hints and suggestions relating to private practice before going to the range, together with much valuable information as to sighting, firing, scoring, the care of weapons and other practical matters. The score book is accompanied with clear and simple directions for its use, and the work in its entirety is one that every ambitious rifleman needs.

The Secretary of War in a speech at the banquet of the Trenton Chamber of Commerce on the evening of March 23 spoke earnestly in support of the Army and Navy. He said in part: "Is it not of the utmost importance in order that our influence may be felt that we should maintain a navy and army commensurate with our resources, with our coast line, with the extent of our country and our population? I do not say this in any jingo spirit. No one hates war or the prospect of it more than I do. But I am confident that the maintenance of our Navy in America should be commensurate with our resources, and that the organization of our Army should be such as to permit of its speedy expansion under stress of emergency."

Concerning the National Guard of the District of Columbia, Capt. A. S. Cowan, 20th U.S. Inf., writes from Fort Leavenworth, Kas., March 17, 1908, saying: "It was my good fortune to be one of the Regular officers on duty with the D. of C. N.G. during their encampment at Harper's Ferry in July, 1907, and I can assure you that the encampment was anything but a 'frolic' for the men of the Guard. It was a business proposition from start to finish, and the interest displayed by officers and men was remarkable. Few people realize how many difficulties our National Guard organizations have to contend with, and the tendency among the uninformed is to criticize, where, were the facts known, praise alone should be bestowed."

Col. Charles J. Crane, 9th U.S. Inf., to whose article on "Our Military Policy" in the Journal of the Infantry Association we have already alluded, is of the opinion that it would be wise to institute local recruiting for certain regiments, so that each recruit would find in the ranks some friend of his boyhood. "This," says Colonel Crane, "would, if carried into effect, tend to render the life of the recruit more enjoyable during those trying twelve months after enlisting, and to make him hesitate a long time before taking the fatal step of desertion, by which he would then forfeit his prospects of happiness among his own people, those of his own State and county."

A correspondent says: "I wish to suggest the following scheme to secure the passage of the increased pay bill for officers and men. If each officer writes to his voting relatives and friends and gets them to write a letter to their representatives and senators urging, in behalf of their friends who are officers, the passage of this bill, we will get our increased pay. I have been told that this is the way the canteen was voted out of the Army. Congress was flooded with letters, urging each member to vote against it, and they were afraid to vote for it. This question is a vital one to all the younger officers of the Army."

In course of his recent lecture on "Military and Public Hygiene" in Springfield, Mass., to which we have already alluded, Major Charles E. Woodruff, Med. Dept., U.S.A., expressed the hope that the article of the Geneva Convention, approved by last year's conference at The Hague, making medical officers immune from capture in war, would be nullified. According to the Springfield Republican, Major Woodruff held that such officers go back and make the wounded men able to fight again, and thus make the number of killed and wounded greater.

Form 151, Isthmian Canal Commission, is a Manual of Information concerning employments for service on the Isthmus of Panama, and every question that could possibly be asked about the country, the climate, the opportunities, seems to find here an answer. First is the caution that all seeking employment should secure an appointment from the Commission before going to the Isthmus. The pamphlet gives application form and publishes a full list of clerical and mechanical work required, with rates of pay, and qualifications for the positions.

THE COAST ARTILLERY SCHOOL.

With the order—published under our Army heading last week—detailing twenty-four captains and twenty-one first lieutenants of the Coast Artillery as student officers at the Coast Artillery School, which opens at Fort Monroe Aug. 28, a new and highly important addition has been made to our general system of military instruction. The need of a school specially designed to instruct officers and men in the intricate technicalities of coast defense has long been appreciated by experienced artillery officers, and that need has been made imperative partly by the gradual development of our coastwise fortifications and partly by the definite separation of the Coast Artillery from the Field Artillery. The establishment of the Coast Artillery School and the consolidation therewith of the School of Submarine Defense at Fort Totten were authorized by G.O. No. 178, W.D., Aug. 28, 1907, and it is confidently believed that it will speedily become the greatest school in the world for imparting instruction in the science of coast defense. The school year will begin September 1, and the officers who have been chosen as members of its first class are to be congratulated upon the recognition of their special fitness which the detail implies.

The course of instruction at the Coast Artillery School, as explained by the commandant, Col. George F. E. Harrison, will be a dual one, the regular course and the advanced course, each of one year's duration. All student officers will take the regular course, but only those whose aptitude warrants special expectations of efficiency will be detailed for the advanced course. Officers detailed for the regular course will be drawn from the Coast Artillery service at large, and the elementary and the advanced classes will pursue their studies at the same time and in the same department, the advanced course being largely a further development of the first year's work. Of the twenty-four captains detailed as student officers at the school six are assigned to the advanced course, the others, together with the lieutenants, being assigned to the regular course.

As for the character of the two courses, the regular course will embrace only work of immediate practical application in the daily routine of a coast artillery officer, while the advanced course will include analytical and experimental work, the instruction being confined to those officers who show special aptitude, zeal and fitness. It is Colonel Harrison's belief that the division of instruction into two courses will make it possible to discriminate properly in determining how much time and instruction may properly be devoted to an individual. This view is also entertained by the Chief of Artillery, Brigadier General Murray, who holds that an officer who cannot pass through the first course is incapable of performing the ordinary duties of an artillery officer and should be dropped from the Army.

Useful as the Coast Artillery School will be in providing thorough technical training for officers, it seems likely to be still more useful in training enlisted men. The institution will contain a division for enlisted men in which will be combined the school for electrician-sergeants now at Fort Totten, the present school at Fort Monroe for master-gunner, and a school for engineers. In this combined school men will receive a thorough training in electricity and mechanics, the use of searchlights and all the technical requirements of coast defense, together with practical instruction in mechanical drawing, chart-making and the care of material.

The Coast Artillery School should be the means of drawing into the Army a large body of ambitious young men desirous of obtaining a practical education. It will be a technical training school of the highest order, and its graduates will return to civil life with a larger capacity as wage-earners than they had upon entering. Until Congress grants an increase of pay that will induce men to remain in the Army permanently we shall probably witness the strange spectacle of the Government educating young men in the Coast Artillery School at its own expense only to have them quit the Service at the expiration of one or two terms of enlistment to accept more profitable employment in civil life.

The Coast Artillery School will be useful in another direction also. National Guard officers of approved character and fitness will be admitted to its courses, thus enabling such officers to qualify for the duties of coast defense. We hope to see this privilege exercised by as many National Guard officers from coastwise states as the school can accommodate. The military authorities are doing their utmost to encourage the authorities of states bordering the coast to train at least a portion of their militia in the work of coast defense in order that they may serve as an effective support for the Army in case of emergency. The joint exercises already held and to be held have done much to accomplish the desired result, but much remains to be done, and a gain of large value can be made if each coastwise state will vote money sufficient to induce one or two militia officers of special fitness to take the course at the great artillery school at Fort Monroe. Militia officers who have attended the Service schools at Fort Leavenworth describe the instruction received there as invaluable, and we have no doubt that officers who take the course at the Coast Artillery School will express a similar opinion.

WHY GRADUATES CHOOSE ASSIGNMENTS.

The reasons which actuate graduates of the Military Academy in making their choice of assignment are in some cases surprising to old Army officers. There is one apparent reason in these choices which receives generous toleration. The warm, full-blooded friendships that are formed after four years' association at West Point are allowed to have full sway. Not a word can ever be said against these. In the class that has during the last few days received commissions and chosen assignments there were no less than twenty-eight men who decided on their choice of regiments, where they had any choice, solely on the ground that some other man whom they had known at West Point was in it and they would have a friend near by. In several cases two members of the class were able to get into a regiment together. This is a good thing while it lasts. But it is not long before one or the other is promoted or some casualty of the Service works a change and separation comes. One young lieutenant chose a certain regiment entirely on the ground that it was stationed at a post distant about two hundred miles from his home, and he could go and see his parents and someone else when he had leave coming to him. In choosing Cavalry regiments no one seemed to think of the 7th and 10th, at Fort Riley, where a young officer could not fail to be constantly learning and improving himself in his calling so that when the emergency arrives he would be the man to be thought of.

So, too, in the selection of Artillery regiments, nobody thought of the 5th, at Fort Leavenworth, where in daily contact with officers teaching and officers studying at the greatest Service school in the world progress could be made and acquaintances and friendships formed that would all through life be a perennial source of pleasure and improvement. The bugaboo of service in the Philippines had a deterrent effect on many selections. But one man deliberately chose a regiment that was on the eve of sailing for Manila. He asked for it as calmly and with as much evident calculation as if it was the best thing on earth, and he wanted it above everything else possible to him. That way of dealing with the matter impressed others with the fact that he is bound to be a soldier and wished to have service right off that would be of value in developing him and showing what he could do. As his regiment was a Cavalry regiment, he will no doubt be gratified, and it is not an idle prediction to say that that young fellow will in all probability be heard from. The prospect of speedy promotion in the Coast Artillery proved a temptation with many, and while without doubt there is a field in that branch of the Service for the finest possible work, a young officer may there attain splendid achievements, it is to be said that the choice of that or any branch of the Army solely or mainly for the reason that just now it may offer a prospect of promotion in the near future is a poor method of making an important choice.

PERSONNEL OF OUR NAVY.

The New York American, of March 22, publishes an interesting description by Henry Reuterdahl of the personnel of our Navy. Mr. Reuterdahl says:

"This great cruise of encircling a continent with sixteen battleships on railroad time was the work of young men, but while the official honors, the glories and the laurel wreaths belong to those who are high up, the actual work was done by the young 'uns, for the average age of the watch officers of the fleet is to-day below twenty-eight.

"While the captains were in actual command, and, of course, stood for the primary responsibility, it was the youngster, full of zest and ambition, who stood on the bridge of the sixteen thousand ton ship and kept her within a yard or two of her proper station in the column.

"And if you know anything about ships and their speed you can easily understand what it means to overcome the inertia of a big fighting machine and joggle her engines so that she's constantly in the same position—two hundred and fifty yards behind her leader and the same distance ahead of the fellow behind.

"It is all under the eye of the Admiral, who, sick or well, kept the fleet under his thumb, and should a ship be out of position, the signal 'Badly done. Who is the officer of the deck?' would be hoisted quicker than a flash, from the flagship, and the fellow of twenty-four had to explain, and explain very well, to escape the official ire.

"The Fleet Order No. 52, which means court-martial if disobeyed, and which calls for additional precaution while maneuvering, hangs over the head of the ensign, who may never have served on a 'white ship' since his practice cruise, but he has imbibed the devil-may-care and the dash in the torpedo flotilla, and in two days he is onto the ropes of the big ships and wishes to himself that the skipper would always stay in the emergency cabin.

"If you join him at midnight he will roll you a cigarette in the lee of the bridge screen and he'll tell you that the Service is going to the dogs and that life isn't worth living on a battleship, where you've got to dress for dinner and wear good clothes; but he'll give you a song of praise of torpedoes and submarines, and you leave him firmly convinced that a battleship is so much scrap-iron, and that the submarine is the thing.

"As the gun room is the cradle of the British navy, so the steerage is the real developer in the makeup of our officers. At twenty they command men, demanding instant obedience. They meet responsibilities which belong to a man twice their age; their jaws set and their faces harden, and one can by merely looking at the wardroom table tell you who belongs to the line or the staff, just by the expression about the mouth and eyes—the sign of command.

"In the days of old an ensign on a battleship lived in the steerage, and he was never allowed to stand watch at sea. The wardroom was to him a heaven which might only be reached after years and years of walking the deck. To-day he sits at the end of his wardroom table in the 'fourth ward,' and he hesitates not to break a lance or chaff with anybody, save the executive who in his dignity graces the head of the table.

"In the Spanish war serious-minded lieutenants, infants of forty years, were in command of the turrets; the youngster does the work now. He'll be found in a dirty uniform watching the 'ping-pong' of the 12-inch. He's living for one thing—that his turret shall beat the others, and that the ship shall get the gunnery trophy. He doesn't go ashore, and before target practice the fair sex have no attraction and the Navy cocktail, innocent as it is, he passes by.

"Aboard any of the vessels in the present Navy the ordnance officer is worshipped. He is the king of the show; at target practice the captain, if of the old school, is not much more than a passenger, and if he is clever he is content to look wise, for the mysteries of 'vertical spotting,' fire control and 'continuous aim' came after his time.

"Once an admiral came aboard one of our ships since the new method of target practice was introduced. He was shown the fire control system of the ship. He became intensely interested and confidently remarked: 'Yes, fire is a dangerous thing aboard ship.'

"It must be realized that in the Navy as well as in other walks of life all men are not brilliant, and our system of promotion must be reorganized to such extent that the men who are to command our ships and lead our fleets into battle must be men of force and the greatest physical strength. The game of fighting has never been the work of old men, and that holds good at sea more than on land. A naval action is so concentrated, it is so tremendous in its results, that no country can afford to chance the game of winning by having the average man at the head of the column.

"The admiral who has to command our fleet in the action of the future must be a man of iron will. He must have a body without nerves and a mind quicker than lightning. He has the fate of his country in his hands. An army will fight for days, for weeks, to win a decisive victory. The battle of the sea is over in an hour; the battle of Tsushima was decided in forty minutes. An admiral in a sea fight does not enjoy the personal security of the position accorded to the general in the field. He is not six miles distant, but he is right in the thick of the fight, and should his ship be the lead-

ing one, the enemy's fire is all directed at the conning tower the walls of which stand between him and eternity. He must win whether he lives or dies, and in this one hour a lifetime's experience and training are concentrated. Such strain is not for old men.

"A big boy is the modern soldier, almost a child. His mind is as clean as a whistle and he knows mighty little of what is bad. The world to him is a great big question, and he is full of enthusiasm and ready to take in everything that comes along. To see him 'do' the cities of South America, strolling along innocently, taking in the sights, carrying his kodak, a big, overgrown boy out for a lark, is proof enough that the Navy has changed and that the chocolate-munching bluejacket of twenty is different from his predecessor.

"Whenever you go onto a big ship the first thing that enters your mind is the question, 'What will these kids do in action? Will they stand up against it?' They certainly will. The Navy has had some very serious turret accidents, involving the loss of many lives, but from that the Service drew the conclusion that the men would not flinch, no matter what their age. The fellows who rushed down into the blinding smoke of the Missouri's handling room were barely twenty, and no seasoned veteran could have acted more nobly.

"The British bluejacket is professionally a sailor. His father or grandfather was probably in the navy, and it is his ambition to retire at forty-five on a petty officer's pension and open a tobacconist's shop in Portsmouth.

"From the point of view of naval efficiency it is a great pity that we do not possess the seaman as a class. Our men come as a lark, as an experiment. Some of the serious-minded stay and re-enlist, and work hard to become warrant officers or try to reach a commission. But in spite of the many inducements the Service offers which are far superior to the average wage-earner's pay ashore, many fail to make it a lifetime profession. The Navy offers far greater advantages to any one who likes the sea. The capable man has the respect of his superiors, and is sure of advancement. The men who are to-day in the Service are as fine body of men as one can find anywhere, serious, intelligent and clean-minded. Their behavior and splendid discipline during the cruise, which stands as a memorable event in this or any other country's naval history, proves conclusively that the sailor man to-day, whose greatest capital is youth, is the making of the American Navy."

NEW SCORE BOOK.

Lieut. W. D. Smith, 14th Cav., has just published at West Point, N.Y., for use of the cadets at the United States Military Academy, a new windage and elevation chart and score book for use with U.S. magazine rifle, caliber .30, rechambered for the new 1906 ammunition and equipped with the latest sight. It is of the same size as his score book for the old ammunition and sight, and is arranged on the same general plan.

The position on the charts of the horizontal and vertical correction lines was determined by calculation (the horizontal lines by use of the ballistic tables), from data furnished by the Ordnance Department, and then verified experimentally on the range.

The book contains a windage and elevation table, windage table for skirmish, seventy-six pages of charts and score sheets for 200, 300, 500, 600, 800 and 1,000 yards, slow fire targets, 200, 300 and 500 yards, rapid fire targets, and an ample supply of pages to be used for recording skirmish runs. The skirmish charts are neatly arranged, and show graphically on the face of the targets (after plotting the shots) the errors made and the correction necessary to be made for the new run. The use of the skirmish charts in conjunction with a windage table especially arranged for skirmish will materially aid the instructor in his efforts to teach the recruit this, the most important part of the training of men in the use of the rifle.

On each page spaces are provided for recording, not only the windage and elevation used, but also the corrected windage and elevation, in order that each page of the record may be of real value in future reference. In addition to being the best score book and the most accurate windage and elevation chart published, Lieutenant Smith's work is really a practical method of instruction in rifle firing. His old book was used at the School of Musketry, Presidio of Monterey, Cal., during the past season, and is highly recommended by those in charge of the school. It has been adopted for use of cadets at the Military Academy. The following letter, addressed to the author from Lieut. Col. R. L. Howze, commandant of cadets, shows the results obtained at the Military Academy:

"Your windage and elevation charts and score book was used by the cadets of the first class during the past summer with excellent results. I consider it the best of all score books that I have seen, and I earnestly recommend it to the Service in general." Colonel Howze adds a table of percentages showing that with no score book the class of 1905 showed a percentage of 55 or higher of total number of men firing who qualified as first-class men or higher, and 18 per cent. as marksmen or higher. With Laffin & Rand's book, used by the class of 1906, there were 48 per cent. of the first classmen or higher, and 24 per cent. of marksmen or higher. Using Lieutenant Smith's book the percentages of the class of 1907 were 80 and 48. This book may be obtained direct from Lieut. W. D. Smith, 14th Cav., West Point, N.Y. Price twenty-five cents.

WAY OUT AT SEA.

From "Three Years Behind the Guns" in April St. Nicholas.

The life of a seaman is not lived entirely in port. When cruising out on the broad ocean we steer clear from the tracks laid for the mail ships, choosing a pathless waste where there is uninterrupted target range.

In the calmest weather there are always great blue swells far out at sea, so blue, so free from whitecaps that one requires but slight imagination, by looking through half-closed lids, to see great rolling meadows of gentians. This is where all the pretty little formalities of port life are laid aside—the moment the anchor is on deck, the ship's flag and the union jack are folded away, and their staffs taken down, while simultaneously with their lowering an ensign mounts to the gaff and the admiral's flag shrinks on the main truck.

It is at sea we get in our hard work, and there is so much of it that half of the crew (two hundred men) are always on duty.

If for the cruise you are chosen as a helmsman, you are exempt from sea watch, deck work, etc.

It isn't a bit jolly to stand a trick at the wheel; it is two hours on and four hours off, day and night. Not a

word dare you speak and the presence of an officer nearby makes a stolen smoke impossible. Were a choice offered, I would say give me a mid-watch aloft in a storm in preference, for there, when the night is cold (although it is not so written in the regulations) a peculiar jerking at a signal halyard tells you that a can of hot coffee is on the way, and when it comes up, you bless it from the fullness of your heart.

For variety at sea, once when we had been practicing with the 6-inch guns, and were "securing" for dinner hour, we saw a monster spouting off our starboard beam. We begged to take a shot at it, and the officer of the deck, recognizing an impromptu target, gave us leave. We fired two shots, and the expression, "a sea of blood," which I had always looked upon as an extravagance of speech, became a reality. When we returned from mess the ocean for a mile surrounding the whale was as red—well, as red as blood.

PHILIPPINE NOTES.

During the week of Feb. 27-March 3 Manila was the scene of a gay carnival. There were three balls, the first of which was a national costume ball, the participants arrayed in characteristic dress of the various nations. During the intermission, dances of various nations, including Spanish, German, French, Filipino, Chinese, Japanese, Scotch and American, were given. Included in the American dances were the old colonial minuet and the more modern cake walk. The second was a grand mask and the third a fancy dress affair, the grand carnival ball. Other events of the week were the grand parade, athletic events and the horse show. Miss Florence Partello, daughter of Major Jos. M. T. Partello, U.S.A., in command of the port at Malabang, Mind., was a visitor at the Cavite Naval Station, and rode in the horse show, her expert horsemanship proving a valuable addition to the carnival features.

The Moros and Christian tribes were well represented, several datus and about fifty followers in the Lanao district attended, in addition to a number of Piang's Moros. The Sultan of Jolo expressed a desire to attend, provided he and his retinue be taken to Manila in state and that he be furnished a palace to live in while there. An Army rifle team was selected by the division commander from organizations serving in the Philippines, to compete with the representative Army teams of foreign nations present during the carnival. The team was composed of Capts. Robert E. Allen, 29th Inf.; Harry LaT. Cavenaugh, 10th Cav.; James N. Pickering, 1st Inf.; Theodore A. Baldwin, 8th Inf.; 1st Lieut. Arthur L. Bump, 25th Inf.; 2d Lieut. Beauford R. Camp, 9th Cav.; 2d Lieut. Townsend Wheelen, 20th Inf.; 2d Lieut. Samuel M. Parker, 29th Inf.; Sergts. Robert Johnson, 10th Cav.; William Tate, 25th Inf.; Oscar Fox, 25th Inf., and John F. Skees, 14th Inf. Competing rifle teams were expected from the British forces in India and China, from the French forces in Cochinchina, from the German troops stationed in Northern China and from the Japanese army.

Mr. C. R. Cameron, after an inspection of the schools on the Island of Jolo, P.I., reports that the schools there are doing exceptionally well, especially the one at Mayumbung, the home of the Sultan of Sulu, which has more than doubled in attendance during the past year. The Moros of the south side of the island are planting extensively and an air of prosperity pervades that region.

At the inauguration of Governor Montinola in the province of Iloilo, P.I., on Jan. 10, an address was made by Capt. Wm. C. Rivers, 1st U.S. Cav., colonel, asst. chief of Philippine Constabulary, Manila. The music with the Constabulary band added much to the pleasure of the occasion.

From a perusal of the Manila papers we gather that that city is well supplied with clubs. There is the Army and Navy Club, of which Major Gen. Leonard Wood, U.S.A., is president; Rear Admiral J. N. Hemphill, U.S.N., and Major Gen. J. F. Weston, U.S.A., vice-presidents; Capt Louis N. Nuttman, U.S.A., secretary. Other clubs are the Caledonian, the Columbia, Casino, Español, Elks, French, German, Manila and Swiss.

At a meeting held Feb. 5 at the office of General Bandholtz, in Manila, the members of the Department of the Veteran Army of the Philippines unanimously elected Comrade D. A. Malone, of Stotsenburg Post No. 2, to succeed General Bandholtz as department commander of the order. In the afternoon the commanders of Lawton, Stotsenburg and Egbert Posts called upon the new department commander at his office and paid their respects.

Concerning the recommendation of the Secretary of War that Filipinos be given appointments to West Point, the Philippine Gossip says: "No doubt it will come as a sudden shock to the Army, and yet it is only right and proper that the Philippines be given equal advantages with any other state or territory of the United States. For years, citizens of European countries, as well as of China, Japan and other Oriental countries have been given the privilege of sending representatives of their countries to both West Point and Annapolis, and many have availed themselves of the opportunity, and among the Japanese and other navies and armies will be found graduates of Uncle Sam's Military and Naval Academies. The American negro has also the privilege of appointment to both the academies and at both academies have been found representatives of that race, while from West Point there have been a few graduates. Such being the facts, the Filipinos are certainly entitled to the privilege. While Filipino graduates from West Point would never be a success serving with white troops, yet there is no good reason why they should not prove valuable officers in the Scout organizations, which is the branch of the Service, no doubt, to which they would be assigned."

Manila Opinion takes rather a pessimistic view of the question of training Filipinos under the patronage of the government, saying: "The Filipino is trying to grow upward without taking root in the ground. Instead of getting down to some attempt to fulfil his part of the contract, he tries to slide up to Intelligence and Industry on his belly. He has no faith in things that he can not see. He rarely says anything he means, and hardly ever means anything he says. He tries to labor with his head instead of his hands, and does harder work shirking than he does working. He fools himself trying to fool his benefactors. This is not the true character of all the Filipinos, but it is of the fresh, dandified element." The same paper, speaking of the removal of the headquarters of the Visayan railway construction from Manila to Iloilo, says that "when Secretary Taft was in Manila, Mr. Beard asked permission of him to move headquarters. The Secretary consulted the Commission and his answer was refusal. Then Mr. Beard is said to have mounted his 'high horse' and to have bluntly told Mr. Taft that if he could not have his headquarters on the ground—where the construction was going on—he would close down all work and return home. The Secretary was staggered by

this unexpected threat, and tried to 'reason' with the chief engineer. When the Secretary saw that he could not be budged from the stand he had taken, he said it should be as Mr. Beard wished. And it has come to pass. And the best part of the whole incident is that the chief engineer was not bluffing. He was backed by the capitalists who are financing the Philippine Railway Company. If the government had not retreated he and his field forces would have been back in the homeland ere this and the Visayan project at a standstill. The result will be far-reaching and beneficial to both the railway people and the government."

PROPOSED AMENDMENT TO DICK LAW.

Washington, D.C., March 18, 1908.
TO THE EDITOR OF THE ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL:

I beg to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of March 16, with its enclosure, giving extracts from the work of the late Gen. Emory Upton in regard to the use of the militia of the United States in the several wars in which our country has been involved.

You ask that I favor you with any comments that may suggest themselves to me on reading this article and as to what extent it is expected that the passage of the proposed amendment to the Dick Law, now pending before Congress, will change the conditions described by General Upton. The predominant thought occurring to me in reading this article is that the shortcomings of the militia, as well as of the volunteers and regular forces, noted by General Upton, may be laid at the door of two conditions: first, a lack of proper instruction and discipline; and, second, a lack of competent officers. The examples cited by General Upton show that even raw troops when properly officered have given a good account of themselves and that militia and regular recruits that had failed in action, due to ignorance of their duties and lack of discipline, have subsequently, after proper instruction and training, done all that could be expected of good soldiers.

The thought, therefore, that presents itself is, that we should not be led astray by the use of the word "militia" as in itself necessarily meaning incompetent troops. It should be kept clearly in mind that the militia, if properly instructed and trained, are equal to the requirements of field service; that is, the point is made, that good troops, whatever their antecedents, must be adequately instructed and trained and disciplined to be really serviceable.

Consequent on this, the question presents itself. Is it possible to instruct and train and discipline the organized militia of the states as to make them worthy of standing in the first line alongside of regular troops in time of war, as contemplated by the Dick Law?

The conditions affecting the problem are, on the part of the militia, a personnel that is enthusiastic, of special intelligence, and, in those states which give due attention to instruction and training of the militia, one that is keenly desirous of learning. The chief difficulty is the limited time available for military instruction and training, and the important consideration is, how can this difficulty be met to best advantage. It is impossible, of course, that troops, which have so little time available for the study and practice of military duties as do the organized militia can attain in these respects to the standard of the regular forces, which have no occupation other than the business of preparing for war.

A general view of the conditions should recognize the distinction here indicated between the regular and militia forces: one, highly trained and disciplined with ample time to study and practice military duties; the other, with limited time available, keen intelligence and earnest enthusiasm.

What, therefore, is necessary for the organized militia is, (1) instruction, and (2) discipline. It is believed that instruction can be given most expeditiously and effectively by detailing Regular Army officers and non-commissioned officers as instructors of officers' and non-commissioned officers' schools in each state, and that discipline, which cannot be learned from books or lectures, can best be acquired by the militia by intimate association with the regular forces in the joint maneuver camps.

The scheme for the instruction of the militia should contemplate the selection of officers for instructors who have shown themselves, by their work in the Service and staff schools, to be specially competent and fitted by nature to act as such. It should provide further for the preparation, by the General Staff, of literature of a more or less abridged nature, adapted to the limited time available to the organized militia.

The operation of such methods justifies, it is believed, the expectation that the standard of instruction and discipline of the organized militia of the United States would be, in course of time, far in advance of what exists, as a rule, at the present time and that such methods would place the organized militia in a class entirely different from and above that described by General Upton in the extracts that are quoted in the article.

The Dick Bill, as passed in 1903, provides that the organized militia shall go into the service of the United States just as it is, on the call of the President. The same oaths of service taken by officers and men of the organized militia of the several states apply to their service in the United States: no further oath of enlistment or muster-in is required in coming into the Service of the United States, on the call of the President: the organizations are entered on United States pay rolls as they stand. The Dick Bill as modified does not change these features; it merely removes the restrictions as to nine months' service and service in the United States. Under the modified bill, the organized militia when called into the Service of the United States is available for service during the term of enlistment of the individuals making up the organizations, and anywhere, whether within or without the United States.

In connection with this bill there should be considered the contemplated policy of the War Department to recognize the more intimate relations between the organized militia and the Regular service and to provide for the combined organization of the two classes of troops in time of peace into brigades, divisions and army corps. It is proposed that the territory of the United States shall be divided into a certain number of geographical divisions, the Regular and militia forces located in each being sufficient to constitute an army corps; the brigade, division and corps relations to be recognized and maintained during time of peace as well as of war. All matters pertaining to each corps to be under the supervision of the regular general officer in command of the military department, conterminous with the corps department. In connection with these corps departments, depots of reserve supplies would be provided. On the outbreak of war, the forces in each department, regular and organized militia,

would be brigaded together and mobilized as a distinct corps within the department.

It is evident to anyone who makes a careful study of the provisions of the Dick Bill and the proposed modification of it, that the troops that will be created by the operation of this law will be altogether of a different type from those referred to by General Upton.

It is believed that the assistance of the regular forces in supplying competent commissioned and non-commissioned instructors and literature adapted to the limited time available to the organized militia for study, and the improved discipline that will come to them through association with the regular forces during peace and from being mobilized with the regular forces in maneuver camps and state camps yearly and on the outbreak of war, will produce a body of troops having a degree of instruction and discipline worthy of soldiers that are to stand in the first line of defense.

E. M. WEAVER.

WHISTLER IN 1853-54.

From John Ross Key's "Recollections of Whistler" in the April Century.

Whistler had been at West Point, and his disinclination to obey rules, chief of which had been his lack of promptness, had led to his retirement. His artistic ability, which had been recognized at West Point, induced Captain Benham, who was a friend of Whistler's father, to give the young man a position in the drawing department of the Coast Survey. I also remember hearing it stated at that time that Professor Weir, the artist who painted the picture of the "Embarcation of the Pilgrims" for the rotunda of the Capitol at Washington, and instructor of drawing at West Point, had declared that "Whistler with only the most ordinary industry would make a name as an artist."

It was not long before it was seen that Whistler's mind was wandering from his work. He did not appear to be interested or to have any definite idea of what was to be done, and his experiments in map drawing were not successful. * * *

It seemed that it was only the creations of his own brain or his own ideas that formed so freely under his pen or pencil. The accuracy required in the making of maps and surveys where mathematical calculations are the foundation of projections upon which are drawn the topographical or hydrographical conventional signs, was not to Whistler's liking, and the laborious application involved was beyond his nature, or inconsistent with it. He was preoccupied in those days with producing the soldiers and heads of his fancy, and when he had completed a bit that pleased him, he signed it with the initials, J. W. I cannot remember hearing him laugh, and he seldom smiled. Neither can I remember ever seeing him ill-natured or in a bad temper.

When, after many trials, it was plain that he would not take to map drawing, it was suggested that he might etch the little views of entrances to harbors that were then engraved upon the lower part of coast maps.

HELP! SAVE THE ARMY!

TO THE EDITOR OF THE ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL:

Is it really true that the Military Committee of either House of Congress has been informed by anyone that we can get all the officers for the Army that we need by simply advertising for them and taking down the bars on examination—that men are cheap and that there are plenty of them. What think you of the following form of advertisement.

WANTED.—Officers for the Army. The pay is small, but the job is easy. None but white men need apply.

N.B.—This does not apply to the Navy, as Annapolis is to be continued and West Point abolished.

Lieut. Col. Frederic V. Abbot, C.E., U.S.A., has given the Washington correspondent of the Boston Transcript some interesting information relative to the plans of the Engineer Corps for improving the defenses of Long Island Sound. He is quoted as follows: "The original idea was to close the entrance to New York at Throg's Neck and Willet's Point, where we have practically an inner line of defenses, Fort Schuyler and Fort Totten. As the cities on the shores of Long Island Sound became more and more important with the lapse of time, the Board of Engineers decided that it was advisable to throw out an outer line of defenses near the eastern entrance of Long Island Sound, not with the idea of entirely excluding a fleet, but with the idea of making its passage risky, so that these smaller cities would not be liable to a naval raid, still leaving for Forts Totten and Schuyler the crux of the defense of New York city itself. The latest idea since that Board of Engineers report, as brought out by the Taft board, is that we must absolutely defend the whole of Long Island Sound, because the territory has become so much more valuable than it was twenty years ago. That eastern end is the place that now must be held; formerly it was not considered necessary. The increasing value of the cities upon the Sound has made it a necessity to convert what was formerly a moderate barrier into an absolute stoppage, like Gibraltar."

One of the most fanciful stories about Oriental aggression upon the Western hemisphere comes from Mexico, and purports to have been written by a prominent mine operator to an official of El Paso, Texas. It is to the effect that Japanese military engineers, who openly admit their identity, are making careful surveys and maps of important strategic sections of Chihuahua, Sonora, and other Mexican states which, they tell the inhabitants, are preparatory to an invasion of the country and the United States. The Mexicans are told that Japan is their best friend, and that all the territory taken from them by the United States will be restored by the Japanese after they conquer the United States. This is all very thrilling, but the Mexicans are an incredulous people, and the suggestion that their territory may be used as the gateway for a Japanese invasion of the United States has not as yet aroused them to any indecorous demonstration of enthusiasm.

The United States Army quartermaster launch Mercedes, assigned to duty as tender at the Washington Barracks, sank at the barracks pier March 23, the result, it is stated, of a fall breaking and allowing the launch to drop into the water. The launch was raised and, it is said, is not materially damaged.

President Roosevelt has directed that the itinerary of the Battleship Fleet be modified so that the fleet will return home the third week in February—by the 22d if possible. This change is necessary because there is a desire to have the men here so that certain crews may participate in the inauguration day parade in Washington. It is the President's present plan to go to New York to welcome the fleet on its return to that port, and the occasion will be made a gala day memorable in the history of the Administration and country. In order to get the fleet home by the time named it has been decided that the start from San Francisco must be changed from July 6 to about June 20. July 4 comes on Saturday this year, and when the itinerary was made it was thought best not to have the fleet start the following day, which would be Sunday, and so Monday, the 6th, was selected for the departure for the Orient. It is now expected that the itinerary can be arranged so that July 4 will be celebrated in Honolulu. At one time the idea of doing the day at Guam was tentatively discussed, but the doubt as to whether the fleet will touch there soon eliminated that idea, and the plan of having the celebration at Honolulu was taken up. It is now the plan to accept but two invitations in the East—those of Japan and China. About ten days will be given to these two stops. The length of time to be given to target practice will be curtailed considerably. China, through Minister Wu, its diplomatic representative in Washington, has extended a cordial invitation for the Atlantic Battleship Fleet to stop in China on its way around the world. The cablegram upon which Mr. Wu based his invitation came from the Minister of Foreign Affairs at Peking substantially in the following words: "As the American fleet is to visit the Far East, we have given telegraphic instructions to the viceroy at Nanking to make suitable preparations in conjunction with Admiral Sah, the ranking officer of the navy, to welcome the fleet to Chinese shores." A favorable response will be made by this government to the invitation, and the officials at the legation are confident that a hearty reception will be given to the officers and men of the fleet wherever the ships may stop. Shanghai is the only port of consequence in the viceroyalty of Nanking, so evidently it is the expectation of the Chinese home authorities that the fleet will stop there in the event that the United States government accepts the invitation. It is the present intention of the Navy Department to have the battleships Nebraska and Wisconsin accompany the Atlantic Fleet on the way around the world. These plans contemplate that two of the battleships of the fleet as it is now constituted will remain on the Pacific coast. These will be the Maine and Alabama according to present plans.

Lieut. C. E. Courtney, U.S.N., commanding the second Submarine Flotilla, in a report dated Annapolis, Md., Feb. 25, 1908, gives the details of the voyage of the submarines Viper, Cuttlefish and Tarantula from New York to Annapolis. The boats were convoyed by the gunboat Hist, and the speed of the latter, which led, was regulated to that of the Cuttlefish, the slowest boat. The latter broke down repeatedly, and finally had to be taken in tow, and the frequent stoppages on account of the breakdowns on the Cuttlefish made it very hard on the other boats. The crews also suffered considerably from seasickness. During one breakdown on the Cuttlefish the leading petty officers' machinists and electricians from the other vessels were sent to the Cuttlefish to help out, and for a time she went along all right and made as high as nine knots, but finally broke down completely. While the Tarantula was charging her batteries on the run up Chesapeake Bay two of the gaskets blew out and she had to stop two hours for repairs. The report also refers to the grounding of the Viper, Cuttlefish, Tarantula and Hist, heretofore reported. The engines were in operation as follows: Viper 58 hours, Cuttlefish 60 hours, Tarantula 52 hours. The engines have eleven-inch cylinders and are supposed to be the largest gasoline engines afloat. While they are satisfactory for light work, such as running out from a dock and back again, Lieutenant Courtney says, it is an open question as to whether they are fitted for such work as they have been called upon to do. While the experience of the crews has not been long, he says, it has been most extensive, and he feels that there are few men in the country who have a better working knowledge of this type of engine. Great credit is due the Viper and Tarantula for such excellent work, because every time they stopped to wait for the Cuttlefish, or slowed down, there was danger of spark plugs getting wet and cylinders leaky, which would prevent the engines from starting again. "The efforts of the Cuttlefish were not attended by much success, but for dogged tenacity were remarkable," the Lieutenant says. "In conclusion," says Lieutenant Courtney, "while regretting the unfortunate grounding of the Hist, which ruined the trip for the Viper and Tarantula, I am able to report that, in the opinion of the officers of the flotilla, many valuable lessons have been taught that could have been obtained in no other way, and much additional information obtained about the boats. The Viper's crew lived in the boat six days, subsisting themselves, and the Cuttlefish and Tarantula's crew about four and one-half days."

Question has been raised as to the correctness of the statement concerning the Philippine Scouts which appeared on page 765 of our last issue. The conclusion was not ours but that of the Judge Advocate General, who holds that an enlisted man who is appointed to office in the Philippine Scouts is discharged from the Army during his incumbency of office in the Scouts, but his time continues to count double for retirement, and he becomes entitled to retire at the expiration of the statutory period of service, counting in his service as an officer of the Philippine Scouts. This is provided by law. There has been one case, that of Sergeant Steecker or Stoecker, who was appointed sergeant in the Q.M.D. after serving as lieutenant of scouts and so kept in the Army until his time for retirement came, although he was so sick he was unfit for enlistment.

Secretary Taft has written a letter of commendation to Capt. Granville Sevier, of the 71st Co., C.A.C., stationed at Battery Worten, at Fort Casey, Wash., for the remarkable record of marksmanship made on Jan. 23 by the 71st Company while at target practice. The company had nine days before had their practice shots, three to each gunner, and owing to rainy weather, firing was discontinued. On the 23d, without any further practice firing, the company went at their final shots with the result that every shot was a hit, and the company made a record of one hundred per cent. The range was

from 7,340 yards to 7,550; mean 7,012 yards. The greatest deviation to the sides of the target was 6.2 yards on each side. The greatest distance over the target was 44.6 yards, and under was one yard. Every shot would have passed through a rectangle five yards high and twelve yards wide. In other words, if the target had been a barn fifteen feet high and thirty-six feet long four miles away every shot would have struck it. The powder was blended at the gun and the muzzle velocity was 2,170 feet per second. That, surely, is shooting.

The nomination of Brig. Gen. Charles Badger Hall to be major general vice Greely, retired, March 27, and that of Col. John Brown Kerr to be brigadier general vice Hall will be sent to the Senate Monday next. Colonel Hall is a native of Maine, who served during the Civil War as first and second lieutenant, Maine Infantry, and after his muster out of the Volunteer Service in 1865 was appointed second lieutenant, 28th U.S. Infantry, Jan. 22, 1867, passing through the various grades to that of colonel, to which he is now promoted. He received the brevets of first lieutenant and captain for gallant and meritorious service in battles in Louisiana during the Civil War. Col. Kerr is a native of Kentucky, who was graduated from the Military Academy No. 51 in the class of 1870, and appointed second lieutenant of the 6th Cavalry. He engaged in the campaign under General Miles against the Sioux Indians during the winter of 1890-91, and was awarded a medal of honor for his distinguished bravery during that campaign. He commanded the 2d Squadron, 6th Cavalry, during the campaign against Santiago in the war with Spain, and was wounded in the assault on San Juan Ridge. He was on duty with the National Guard of Wisconsin, 1891-92; on duty pertaining to the Paris Exposition, 1898-1900, and military attaché to the United States Embassy at Berlin in 1900.

A comparison of the performances of the U.S.S. Birmingham and Chester is given in table below. The trials of the Birmingham were completed without accident except in the twenty-four hour twenty-two one-half knot run one of the blowers of the middle fire-room broke a crank shaft after two hours of running. The trial was completed with this blower out of commission. This undoubtedly had effect on the coal consumption, as it was difficult to maintain steam in the boilers in this compartment during the balance of the run. The Birmingham will be completed and delivered to the navy yard at Boston in about one month.

	Birmingham.	Chester.
4 hr. speed.....	24.32	26.5
Full. R.P.M.....	191.66	
Speed, total coal, tons.....	53.5	68.5
24 hr. speed.....	12.228	12.2
12 knot, R.P.M.....	91.334	
Total coal, tons.....	49.59	43.9
24 hr. speed.....	22.665	22.8
22 1/2 R.P.M.....	172.101	
Knot, total coal, tons.....	219.7	193.6

The Army Appropriation Bill will be reported to the Senate by the Senate Military Committee during the coming week. The committee has authorized numerous important changes in the bill and restored to it several most important items that were struck out in the House. Hearings began Wednesday and continued through the week and are arranged for Monday, at least, of the coming week. The item for maneuvers has been put back and there is every prospect that it will be passed. The bill has been perfected by placing in the appropriation bill so much of the Warren bill as applies to the pay of officers and the provision for enlisted men in the bill as passed by the House is adopted with some needed changes in the direction of perfecting the measure. The increases that are added over and above those provided by the House are uniformly longevity pay in the higher grades. The retired officers and enlisted men are included in the provisions of the bill, and it is provided that the bill shall take effect upon its approval by the President.

We call attention to the excellent letter on the subject of the National Guard which appears in another column. It is from Col. E. M. Weaver, U.S.A., in charge of the Division of Militia Affairs, recently established in the War Department, an officer who is as competent as any man in the Military Service to pass judgment upon the question of the prospect of improvement in the Organized Militia through its association with the Regular Army and the stimulus it will derive from the knowledge of the fact that it is intended to organize it into an effective military reserve force. The effort is well intended and intelligently conceived, and we wish it all possible success. If we have lifted up the voice of warning it is in the hope that the National Guard may realize how much it has suffered in the past from following the false gods of ignorant self-sufficiency and the ambition for display, and that it may be persuaded to now strive for the rewards that come from the zealous devotion to study and practice which alone can transform the citizen into the soldier.

Rear Admiral Evans, U.S.N., has written a letter to Midshipman John T. C. Stapler, on board the battleship Rhode Island, praising him for his heroic action in risking his life to rescue two fellow midshipmen who fell out of a small boat which capsized at Punta Arenas, in the Straits of Magellan, on Feb. 1 last. Stapler rapidly organized a rescue party among the enlisted men and jumped overboard to aid them. The midshipmen rescued were Fletcher T. Starr and Carl T. Osburn, both of whom are assigned to the Rhode Island. Rear Admiral Evans has also commended P. F. Logan, fireman second class; V. G. Gallison, master at arms, and Roland Parent, seaman, all of whom risked their lives in jumping overboard at Callao and rescuing men from drowning.

As we have received several inquiries from second lieutenants, recently graduated from West Point, as to making out pay vouchers, the following provisions of Par. 354, Manual for the Pay Department, 1907, may be found useful: "Every cadet who may hereafter be commissioned a second lieutenant shall be allowed full pay as second lieutenant from the date of his graduation to the date of his acceptance of and qualification under his commission and during his graduation leave. (Act, Dec. 20, 1886, 24 Stat., 351; G.O. 5, 1887.) But 'appointment to a second lieutenancy being tendered a cadet, acceptance is necessary to constitute him an officer and it

is necessary for him to take an oath of office before he becomes entitled to pay as an officer.' (Vol. 3, Digest 2d Comp., 858, Oct. 24, 1885.) Therefore, a graduated cadet who is discharged before accepting his commission is only entitled to the pay of a cadet to date of his discharge. See P.M.G.O., 51559."

Capt. Edward H. Campbell, U.S.N., Judge Advocate General, in a hearing before the House Naval Committee last week argued against the Esch bill, abolishing the use of irons as a form of punishment in the Navy. The point made was that their abolition would interfere with discipline in the Service. Mr. Esch, explaining the motives underlying the introduction of his bill, said: "The use of irons as a form of punishment in the U.S. Navy is a survival of barbarism and is on the same footing as flogging. Flogging has been abolished. The use of irons in the Army has been discontinued for humanitarian reasons. There is no reason why irons should be used in the Navy." What is to be done when an officer has to choose between putting a man in irons or disabling him in some other way, such as shooting him, or knocking him down, for example? The use of irons is often a safeguard against a man's injuring himself or someone else, and they are not used except when circumstances compel.

It is likely that a new brigade camp will be provided for the National Guard of the District of Columbia and Maryland, as the expense and the time required to send the men up to Felt's Mills, near Watertown, N.Y., the camp that of late has been called Pine Plains, is regarded as excessive. The National Guard of Delaware will be occupied entirely in the coast defense maneuvers, while that of New Jersey will be about equally divided between the coast defense work and the brigade camps. The regiments that will go to the brigade camps will be sent to Felt's Mills. So, too, will the Pennsylvania regiments. The Virginia National Guard will not be sent to the proposed camp near Washington, but will go to Chickamauga. The particular point where the Maryland and District men will go into camp has not been selected, but will be within a few days.

There can be no sound objection to the bill recommended by the President extending for one year the time within which members of the battalion of the 25th U.S. Infantry discharged "without honor" for alleged complicity in the shooting affray at Brownsville may be re-enlisted in the Army provided they can prove that they had no guilty knowledge of the affair. It is doubtful, however, whether the enactment of the bill would do any good for any innocent member of the discredited battalion. The President says such men may be re-enlisted if they can satisfy him that they knew nothing about the shooting, but he fails to state what it will take to satisfy him.

There has been of late a recurrence of yellow fever in Cuba, notwithstanding the announcement some weeks ago that the epidemic had been stamped out at Cienfuegos. Five soldiers of the 15th Cavalry stationed at Santa Clara, not far from Cienfuegos, has been sick for the past four weeks. At last accounts four of them were reported convalescent and one was still dangerously sick. The troops at Cardenas, headquarters and 3d Battalion of the 5th Infantry have been exposed, a death having occurred there from the crew of the British steamer Britannia. Thus far no new cases have been reported from that region and it is believed that there is no special danger.

There is decided interest in the fate of the bill now before the Senate and House Naval Committees simplifying the summary courts in the Navy. Existing law requires the presence on such courts of three commissioned officers which is a difficult matter to arrange under all circumstances. In the torpedo boat flotilla, for instance, it works a decided loss of time, as there is seldom more than one officer on a boat, and three boats must be tied up in all their work or drill if the commanders are to sit on the court. The pending bill reduces the court to one officer, which would be a decided improvement.

The indications are that the plan of ordering the cadets of the Military Academy before a board to determine their fitness for assignment to the Cavalry will be abandoned because of the opposition it has aroused. The board were not unanimous in their recommendations with reference to the last graduating class, the chairman of the board holding that two of the class who were ultimately assigned to the Cavalry, McIntosh and Culum, should have been reported as "specially qualified" for that arm.

Lieut. John A. Pearson, 7th U.S. Cav., is being tried by G.C.M. at Governors Island, N.Y., charged with dis respect to his superior officers, and some of the daily papers are endeavoring to make a sensation out of the case. The specifications allege that the accused wrote sarcastic endorsements upon papers forwarded to him by Major Thomas B. Dugan, of the 12th Cav., stationed at Fort Slocum. His counsel is 1st Lieut. F. B. Davis, 12th Inf.

It was officially announced from the War Department on March 25 that Par. 235, Army Regulations, is not to be interpreted as eliminating the battalion or squadron commander from the channels through which correspondence regarding the personnel instruction, discipline and equipment of his command should pass. Under such regulation, however, no official record will be kept by the battalion or squadron commander of such correspondence.

A company of the 10th U.S. Infantry has been ordered from Seward, Alaska, to preserve order at the Treadwell mines on Douglass Island, where 800 miners are on strike, and serious trouble is feared. The miners, it is reported, have threatened to blow up the works if troops are landed on the island. Ten kegs of dynamite were stolen March 26 from the mine stores.

Officers of the Army and their families will be interested in the article appearing on page 806, which shows how the War Department purposes to distribute among the various Army posts the 2,180 mahogany dining tables, 13,254 dining room chairs, 4,417 arm chairs, 2,696 desks and 1,265 sideboards just contracted for.

NEWS FROM THE CANAL ZONE.

As evidence that there is much social activity in the Panama Canal Zone, we note the reports of club doings appearing in the latest number of the Canal Record. There are women's clubs in Ancon, Paraíso, Gorgona, Culebra, Empire, Cristobal, and Las Cascadas. Then there are the club houses of the Commission, at Culebra, Empire, Cristobal and Gorgona, in which the Y.M.C.A. are from time to time giving high class entertainments. Other clubs mentioned are the Sojourners of Paraíso and Culebra, and the Texas, of Gorgona. Bowling, baseball and basket-ball are regular features of the clubhouses of the Commission.

The report of the Collector of Revenues for the Canal Zone, as given in the Canal Record, shows that 13,125 money orders, amounting to \$418,741.08, were issued. Of this amount, \$288,697.68 was in orders drawn on the United States and elsewhere, and \$130,043.40 in orders drawn on the Canal Zone. At Cristobal 2,284 orders were issued, amounting to \$64,948.22; at Empire, 1,732, aggregating \$58,691.74; Gorgona used 1,336 orders, amounting to \$49,146, and Culebra was fourth, with 1,284, calling for \$52,075.40.

The maximum daily output of the six steam shovels working at the Gatun lock site for the week ending Feb. 29, says the Canal Record, was made on Monday, Feb. 24, when 7,242 cubic yards, car measurement, were excavated, an average of 1,207 cubic yards per shovel. During the same period, the four shovels at the spillway excavated a total of 31,969 cubic yards, car measurement, the largest daily output being on Saturday, Feb. 29, when 6,852 cubic yards were removed, an average of 1,713 cubic yards per shovel. The shovel making the largest output for any one day during the week loaded 2,640 cubic yards on Feb. 27.

RETIREMENTS AND PROMOTIONS.

Lieut. Col. John T. French, deputy Q.M.G., U.S.A., who has been retired for disability incident to the Service, is a native of Massachusetts, and was graduated as a second Lieutenant in the U.S.M.A., class of 1876, and assigned to the 4th Artillery. He was on frontier duty at Camp Robinson, and took part in the Powder River Expedition in 1876, and subsequently among duties served at West Point as assistant professor of Spanish, French and of modern languages. He was recorder of the Tactical Board during 1890 and until Jan. 20, 1891, and was later in charge of the publication of the Infantry Drill Regulations. He was on special duty preparing Army Regulations, and was in charge of the revision of the same from 1893 to 1895. He was appointed captain, Quartermaster's Department, in April, 1895, and was promoted major in February, 1901, and lieutenant colonel in March, 1908. During the War with Spain he served as major and Q.M. of Volunteers. He was last assigned to duty at Washington, D.C.

Lieut. Col. Charles Byrne, 17th U.S. Inf., who has been retired after more than thirty-one years' service upon his own application, was born in Washington March 2, 1855, and entered the Army as a second lieutenant, 6th Infantry, Jan. 9, 1877. He was promoted first lieutenant in 1883, captain in 1896, major, 30th Infantry, in 1901, and lieutenant colonel, 17th Infantry, Oct. 25, 1907. He took part in the campaign in Cuba in 1898, and is a graduate of the Infantry and Cavalry School of the class of 1883, and has been on duty with his regiment in Havana.

Major Henry H. Benham, 23d U.S. Inf., to be retired from active service from March 24, 1908, on account of disability incident thereto, was born in Massachusetts Feb. 28, 1858. He was a cadet at West Point from July 1, 1875, until Aug. 17, 1876, and was appointed a second lieutenant, 2d U.S. Inf., Sept. 1, 1879. He was promoted first lieutenant in 1889, captain in 1898 and major, 23d Infantry, in 1902. He is a graduate of the Infantry and Cavalry School, class of 1893, and during the War with Spain was appointed major and chief ordnance officer of Volunteers. He would not have retired for age until 1922. Major Benham, during other active service, served with Indian scouts in 1880 and at Fort Coeur d'Alene in 1881. He was in Europe in 1882, and was military professor at Union College in 1886-1889. He was in command of Indian mounted police, Pine Ridge, 1890-91, and was major and chief ordnance officer of Volunteers, 1898, and acting A.G., Western District Porto Rico; chief ordnance officer, acting J.A. and A.G., 2d Division, 2d Corps, 1899; commanding District of Trinidad, Cuba, 1899-1900; captain and adjutant 2d Infantry, 1900-1901, and was in command of Donsal and Lucena. He was in command of Camp Vicars, Malabang, 1904; in Japan and China, 1905, and was commander of 3d Battalion, 23d Infantry, 1904-1908, and was also C.O. of Fort Ontario, N.Y., in 1907. He holds the degree of A.B. Harvard, 1881, and A.B., Union, 1889, and is a member of the Societies American Revolution, War of 1812, Aztec, Loyal Legion, Foreign Wars, Carabao; attorney and counselor at law.

Second Lieut. Fielding L. Poindexter, Coast Artillery Corps, has been retired from active service from March 11, 1908, with the rank of first lieutenant, for disability incident to the Service. He was born in Virginia Feb. 25, 1871, and was appointed a second lieutenant in the Artillery Corps July 1, 1901, and in 1898 and 1899 was a private in the 2d Oregon Volunteers.

RETIREMENT OF GENERAL GREELY.

The retirement, on account of age, of Major Gen. Adolphus W. Greely, U.S.A., on March 27, takes from the active service of the Army an officer who has long been one of its most zealous and useful members. His record is that of a well-rounded, upright and successful professional career which presents an example worthy of emulation by earnest young men ambitious of distinction in the service of their country.

General Greely entered the military service as a private soldier in the 19th Massachusetts Volunteers, enlisted for the Civil War, being promoted to corporal and later to first sergeant. He was subsequently transferred to the 81st U.S. Colored Infantry and appointed first lieutenant, afterward promoted to captain and honorably mustered out, March 22, 1867, with the brevet rank of major for faithful and meritorious services during the war. Entering the Regular Army as a second lieutenant of the 36th Infantry in 1867, he was transferred to the 5th Cavalry in July, 1869. He was promoted to first lieutenant in May, 1873, advanced to a captain in June, 1886, being promoted from that grade to brigadier general and Chief Signal Officer of the Army, March 3, 1887. In 1883 he conducted an exploring expedition to the Arctic region, which met with disaster and the sur-

vivors were rescued only after they had suffered untold hardship and were given up as lost until finally rescued when in the last stage of exhaustion.

On Sept. 16, 1906, General Greely relinquished the office of Chief Signal Officer and was placed in command of the Northern Division, with headquarters in St. Louis, where he remained until the division was abolished. He then succeeded to the command of the Department of Dakota, that having been his last assignment to duty in active service.

While General Greely's experience included service in the Cavalry, the Infantry and the Signal Corps, it was as Chief Signal Officer that he performed the work of greatest value to the Army. A keen student of military development, he foresaw that changing conditions of warfare gave increased importance to Army lines of communication, and during his nineteen years of service as Chief Signal Officer he labored zealously, incessantly and successfully to develop the Signal Corps into a highly-organized, thoroughly-equipped and efficient force. In the development of the signal service in Cuba, Alaska and the Philippines, which brought into being extensive systems of telegraphs and cables, in procuring the adoption of improved appliances, electrical and mechanical, to increase the usefulness of the Signal Corps, and in every movement looking to increased efficiency and a broadened scope of activity, General Greely was a moving force for progress. He passes to the retired list with a long record of honorable and useful service, and with the hearty good-will of the officers and men of the Army.

MILITARY ATHLETIC LEAGUE.

The handicap athletic and bicycle tournament of the Military Athletic League of the United States, open to the Army, Navy, Marine Corps, National Guard and Naval Militia of the United States, will be held at the armory of the 71st Regiment, 34th street and Park avenue, New York city, Wednesday night, April 8, and the championship meeting will be held at the armory of the 22d Engineers, 67th street and Broadway, New York city, Wednesday night, April 15. The program each night is as follows:

At 71st Regiment armory, 34th street and Park avenue, New York city, on Wednesday evening, April 8, 1908, 70 yards dash, 220 yards run and 440 yards run, all handicaps; 880 yards run, novice; 880 yards run, one-mile run, one-mile bicycle race and putting 12-lb. shot, all handicaps; wall scaling, team of 8 men; tug of war, team of 4 men (trials April 8, finals April 15). These last two events count in competition for Championship Point Trophies. Prizes to be gold, silver and bronze medals for all events. Sterling silver cups to the three organizations scoring the highest number of points in the handicap events, and also in the championship events. Individual prizes to teams in relay and tug-of-war.

Entries close March 31, 1908, with Capt. Robert E. Heun, 71st Regiment armory, 34th street and Park avenue, and Dieges & Clust, 23 John street, New York city. Entries will positively not be received after March 31, 1908. No entrance fee is required for enlisted men, U.S. Army or Navy. Spiked shoes prohibited.

Championship meet at 22d Regiment armory Wednesday evening, April 15, 1908. Games start promptly at 8 o'clock. Events—70 yards dash, 220 yards dash, 220 yards hurdle race, 440 yards run, 880 yards run, one-mile run, one-mile bicycle race, two-mile bicycle race, three-legged race, one-lap sack race (176 yards), two-lap obstacle race, one-mile relay race (5-man team), tug-of-war, final pull.

Prizes to be gold, silver and bronze medals for all events. Sterling silver cups to the three organizations scoring the highest number of points in the handicap events, and also in the championship events. Individual prizes to teams in relay and tug-of-war. Entries close March 31, 1908, with Capt. Robert E. Heun, 71st Regiment armory, 34th street and Park avenue, and Dieges & Clust, 23 John street, New York city. Entries will positively not be received after March 31, 1908. All individual entries, 50 cents per team (not more than three teams in three-legged race from each organization to start). Relay race, \$2 per team of five men, two subs. allowed (one team from each organization to start). Wall scaling, \$4 per team of eight men. Tug-of-war, \$2 per team of four men (one team from each organization). Rules of the Military Athletic League to govern all competitions. Running and bicycle events limited to five starters from each organization, with exception of sack and three-legged races, which are limited to three starters from each organization. No entrance fee required for enlisted men, U.S. Army or Navy. Spiked shoes prohibited.

SERVICE WEDDINGS.

Chaplain and Mrs. John A. Randolph, 6th U.S. Inf., now stationed at Fort William Henry Harrison, Mont., announce the engagement of their daughter, Gertrude, to Mr. Louis Wright, of Dallas, Tex. Miss Randolph is now in Texas with her mother, whose delicate health required her to spend the winter in a milder and more equable climate. The marriage will take place somewhere in the South about the middle of the coming June.

The engagement is announced of Miss Belle Howard, daughter of Mrs. C. W. Howard, to Asst. Surg. Reynolds Hayden, U.S.N. Owing to the recent death of the bride's father invitations to the wedding, which will take place April 2, will be limited to the immediate relatives of the bride and groom.

Lieut. George W. Beavers, jr., U.S. Cav., a recent graduate of the U.S.M.A., and Miss Mildred Hunter Aden will be married Easter Monday, April 20, in the Church of the Transfiguration, New York city, by the Rev. Doctor Houghton. Miss Genevieve Beavers, a sister of the bridegroom, and Miss Virginia Hunter Thacher, of Philadelphia, will be bridesmaids. The maid of honor will be Miss Elsie Wilson, of New York.

Miss Mary Louise Duell, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Charles Holland Duell, was married to Lieut. Otho Vaughan Kean, U.S.A., March 21, 1908, in the home of her parents, No. 335 West End avenue, New York city. The ceremony was performed by the Rev. Dr. Herbert Shipman, of the Church of the Heavenly Rest, in a bower of Easter lilies in the drawing room. Miss Duell, who was unattended, was given away by her father. Her gown was of white satin and lace and she carried a bouquet of white orchids and lilies of the valley. The best man was Lieut. W. W. West, jr., 13th U.S. Cav., of Fort Leavenworth, Kas. A reception followed the ceremony. After their wedding trip Lieut. and Mrs. Kean will live at Fort Sill, where the Lieutenant is stationed.

Dr. Wm. Grey Miller, capt., asst. surg., U.S.V., and Alice Robinson Evans, daughter of the Rev. Daniel II.

Evans, D.D., of Youngstown, O., were married in the Church of the Annunciation, London, England, Feb. 14, 1908.

Mr. and Mrs. William Marsh Sandford, of Plainfield, N.J., announce the engagement of their daughter, Pauline May, to Capt. Edgar Harrison Yule, 2d U.S. Field Art.

Mr. and Mrs. Harry C. Roberts announce the marriage of their daughter, Theodosia Alice, to Lieut. Edward Alexander Stockton, jr., U.S.A., on Wednesday, March 25, at Brookline, Mass. They will be at home after April 5 at Philadelphia, Pa.

The wedding of Miss Alice Miller, the daughter of Comdr. Frederick A. Abercrombie Miller, U.S.N., retired, and Mr. Frederick Ashton de Peyster will take place on April 21 at Lakewood, N.J. Miss Edith Miller will be maid of honor and the Misses Mackay-Smith, daughters of Bishop Mackay-Smith, and the Misses de Peyster, sisters of the groom, will be bridesmaids.

The engagement is announced of Mrs. Ida S. Dolan, of Washington, D.C., a well-known member of Georgetown society, to Lieut. Leo B. Dannemiller, 11th U.S. Inf., stationed at Holguin, Cuba, formerly from Canton, Ohio.

RECENT DEATHS.

Brig. Gen. Jacob Kline, U.S.A., retired, died in Johns Hopkins Hospital, Baltimore, Md., March 23, 1908, of kidney disease. He went to Baltimore a month ago from his home at Newport News, Va., to undergo treatment at the hospital for his malady. For a time he seemed to improve. General Kline was born in Pennsylvania Nov. 5, 1840, and made a splendid record during his career in the Army. He entered the Army as first lieutenant of the 16th Infantry Sept. 9, 1861; was promoted captain Sept. 30, 1864; was transferred to the 25th Infantry Sept. 21, 1866, and to the 18th Infantry April 26, 1869; was promoted major of the 24th Infantry Oct. 6, 1887; lieutenant colonel of the 9th March 23, 1892, and colonel of the 21st April 30, 1897. He was appointed brigadier general of Volunteers May 27, 1898, and honorably discharged March 15, 1899; was appointed brigadier general of the Regular Army Jan. 23, 1904, and retired at his own request after over forty years' service Jan. 24, 1904. He was breveted captain April 7, 1862, for gallant and meritorious services in the battle of Shiloh, Tennessee, and major Sept. 1, 1864, for gallant and meritorious services during the Atlanta campaign. He also served in Cuba in 1898 and was at the battle of San Juan. General Kline was colonel of the 21st Infantry in the years prior to the Spanish War when the regiment used to be stationed at Plattsburg Barracks, N.Y. It was in that period that President and Mrs. McKinley usually spent a part of their summer vacation on Lake Champlain, and their stay there was made more than ordinarily pleasant by the entertainments and courtesies shown them by Colonel Kline and his associate officers. It was from the hands of Mrs. McKinley that the beautiful stand of colors now carried by the regiment was received by Colonel Kline. He never entirely recovered his vigorous, robust health after his service in Cuba in 1898, but as soon as he was a little better he returned to the Philippines to the regiment he loved so well and of which he was so justly proud. His service in the Civil War is too well known by his comrades to be repeated here. He was laid to rest in Arlington Cemetery March 25, with the full honors due him. The honorary pallbearers were General Copperger, General Schwan, General Brayton and Captain Howland. "General Kline," writes an old acquaintance, "was one of the best types of that band of '61 who made the existence of our country possible. A strict disciplinarian, yet never harsh, his military record was one of precision, justice and honor; his private life the same, combined with warm, tender heart for family and friends. His career as a soldier and as a citizen was irreproachable, and few lives are passed with so little to censure, so much to praise. 'The strife is o'er, the battle won'; rest in the 'Peace of Paradise,' old friend, true heart, 'dear, good fellow!'"

The funeral of the late 1st Sergt. Stephen M. Collins, 14th Inf., U.S.A., retired, for nearly thirty years a non-commissioned officer of the 14th Infantry, was held from the Old Post Hospital, Vancouver Barracks, Washington, thence to the Catholic church, Wednesday, March 18, 1908, under the supervision of Capt. C. H. Martin, 1st Inf. The commanding officer, detachment, 1st Infantry, furnished a firing party of fourteen men, musician and pallbearers. All officers and enlisted men not on other duty attended the services of the deceased, who was very highly esteemed.

Sergt. Charles Gates, of the Hospital Corps, U.S.A., stationed at Fort William Henry Harrison, died of pneumonia March 4, 1908, after an illness of three days, and was buried with military honors on March 17 in the post cemetery. Rev. Father Victor Day officiated at the services. The pallbearers were Sergeant Major Ulrich, Commissary Sergeant Tandler and Color Sergeant Hallman, 6th Inf., and Post Quartermaster Sergeant Patterson. Commissary Sergeant Wunderlich and Ordnance Sergeant Smigosky, U.S. Army. Sergeant Gates is survived by his wife and three children. The deceased was born in Illinois in 1873, and first enlisted in the United States Army in 1895 at Fort Logan.

Mrs. Frances Antonio Thornton Emmons, widow of the late Rear Admiral George Foster Emmons, U.S.N., died at Princeton, N.J., March 20, 1908, aged 83 years.

The Adjutant General of the Army has been advised of the death, from arteric sclerosis, of Brig. Gen. Elisha I. Baily, U.S.A., retired, which occurred at the General Hospital, San Francisco, Cal., March 23, 1908. General Baily was born Nov. 14, 1824, in Pennsylvania, and was appointed a first lieutenant, assistant surgeon, Feb. 16, 1847; was advanced to the grade of captain Feb. 16, 1852; promoted major, May 15, 1861; lieutenant colonel, June 26, 1876, and colonel, Jan. 30, 1883. He was retired by operation of law, having reached the age of sixty-four years, Nov. 14, 1888, and was advanced to the grade of brigadier general on the retired list April 23, 1904. He was breveted lieutenant colonel March 13, 1865, for faithful and meritorious services during the war.

Mr. Silas E. Seely, father of the wife of Capt. James M. Wheeler, Coast Art. Corps, U.S.A., died at Guthrie, Oklahoma, March 12, 1908.

Mrs. Susan Dreer Volkmar, widow of the late Col. William J. Volkmar, assistant adjutant general, U.S.A., and mother of Lieut. Walter S. Volkmar, U.S.A., retired, died peacefully at Pasadena, Cal., on the afternoon of March 15, 1908. "Resigned under sore affliction which rendered her completely helpless for many years," writes a correspondent, "this gentle spirit drew to her the love and admiration of friends and strangers alike who wit-

nessed her calm, sweet patience under suffering and sorrow. Her ideals as wife and mother were high, her interests ever those of home and family, and her love for these unbounded. But what need to praise her now? The memory of her beautiful nature is still fresh to a wide circle of friends in the Army, Navy and in civil life. Lieutenant Volkmar will take the remains East early the approaching summer for interment beside those of Colonel Volkmar in the Arlington National Cemetery."

At the funeral services in Washington, D.C., March 24, of the late Mr. Arthur W. Ferguson, formerly executive secretary of the Philippine Commission, the honorary pallbearers included Secretary of War Taft, Major Gen. J. Franklin Bell, Gen. C. F. Humphrey, retired, and Gen. C. R. Edwards, U.S.A. The active pallbearers included Lieut. Comdr. Downes Wilson, U.S.N., and Colonel Scott, U.S.A.

Charles Jones and Charles Logan, mounted customs guards, were found dead in the dry bed of the Rio Grande at El Paso, Texas, March 20. It was at first thought to be the work of smugglers, but an investigation shows that each inspector mistook the other for a smuggler and fought to the death. Logan was a son of the late Major T. H. Logan, U.S.A. The wife of Capt. Frank D. Wickham, 12th Inf., U.S.A., stationed at Governors Island, N.Y., is a sister of Logan.

Albert C. Neumann, an architect, father of Mrs. George H. Rock, wife of Naval Constructor Rock, U.S.N., died at his home, 125 Mount Pleasant avenue, Newark, N.J. He lived in that city for nearly fifty years and was an active member of Grace Episcopal church. He was the architect for the interior of Grace church and for St. Barnabas's Hospital, and also consulting architect for the Newark New City Hall Commission. He was 75 years old, and is survived by his wife and three daughters.

Mrs. John M. Orchard, wife of Commander Orchard, U.S.N., died in Chicago, Ill., March 21, 1908, after an illness of a month, during which time it is alleged she had no regular medical attendance, as she was a Christian Scientist and was treated by several practitioners of her own faith.

PERSONALS.

Contributions to this column are always welcome.

Col. Albert Barnitz, wife and daughters are spending some time in Boston, Mass.

Representative John A. Sterling on March 18 declined appointment on the Board of Visitors to the Naval Academy.

A daughter, Cecil Jewell, was born to the wife of Capt. F. C. Jewell, Q.M. Dept., U.S.A., at New York city March 23.

Gen. A. E. Bates, U.S.A., and Mrs. Bates will remain in Havana as Governor Magoon's guests until about the middle of April.

Miss Edith Miller, daughter of Comdr. F. A. A. Miller, U.S.N., retired, has recently published a book of poems entitled "Rosemary."

Lieut. Comdr. George W. Logan, U.S.N., secretary of the General Board, has been assigned as navigating officer to the battleship Idaho.

Lieut. Stanley S. Ross, U.S.A., who has been lieutenant of the Canal Zone Police for the past two and one-half years, received orders to join his company of the Coast Artillery at Fort Williams, Me., sailed for the States on the Advance from Cristobal on March 4.

Those present at a dinner on March 20 at Havana, Cuba, given by Governor Magoon, included Major and Mrs. Kean, Major Blanton Winship, Lieut. Col. William M. Black, U.S.A., and Mrs. Black; General Bates, Mrs. Clover, Mrs. Edwards, Mrs. Bates and Capt. James A. Ryan.

Lieutenant Colonel Black, U.S.A., Supervisor of Public Works, and Mrs. Black took Mr. and Mrs. John F. Stevens, guests of Governor Magoon at Havana, Cuba, out to Vento Springs on March 16 to inspect the Albear reservoir there, from which Havana draws an exhaustless supply of pure water.

Social engagements among the younger set in Washington, D.C., this Lent have all given right of way to the rehearsals of the amateur light opera, "The Prince of Parchesi," which is to be given Easter week at the Beasco Theater. The show promises to be a great success, and seats are already in demand, the entire house having been sold for the first night. Miss Emilie Fitch, the daughter of Chief Engr. Henry W. Fitch, U.S.N., has charge of the sale of seats and boxes.

Lieut. Ward K. Wortman, U.S.N., on duty on the U.S.S. Tennessee, while smoking in bed in his room in the Alexandria Hotel, Los Angeles, Cal., March 22, fell asleep and a lighted cigarette dropped on the bed. About half-past one o'clock W. Franklin Burnham, of Reading, Mass., detected the odor of smoke in the hallway. He made a hurried investigation and found the smoke coming over the transom. The room was quickly entered and Mr. Wortman was awakened just in time to save himself from being burned to death.

"Capt. George D. Guyer, 16th Inf., U.S.A., who has been on duty with the South Dakota National Guard for the past four years," says the South Dakota Guardsman, "and during that time has rendered the organization invaluable service in the way of suggestions and instruction, has prepared an article entitled 'Rifle Shooting at Target Practice,' which appears in the issue of the Guardsman for March. This article should be read by every member of the Guard, preserved, studied thoroughly and put in practice on the target range."

Major A. C. Ducat, 7th U.S. Inf., of Fort Brady, Mich., had about his last opportunity at curling March 20, in view of the fact that his battalion leaves March 20 for the Philippines, where the roarin' game has not yet been introduced. The Major skipped a match against L. C. Sabin and won out with two up, score, 9-7. They lined up as follows: Major Ducat, skip; Dr. Townsend, V. R. Conway, S. T. Handy vs. L. C. Sabin, skip; L. Fleming, E. Royce and C. R. Barber. The game was close throughout. Major Ducat won his game with his last stone.

Miss Edith Pickering, of Washington, D.C., was soloist with the Marine Band at a concert in Baltimore at the Lyric on March 19. Miss Pickering is a sister of Capt. J. N. Pickering, 1st U.S. Inf. The Baltimore Sun said: "The band is doubtless one of the finest equipped and best trained organizations of its kind in America. Under the able baton of Lieutenant Santemann, it is a model of perfect artistic ensemble. The two soloists, Mr. Arthur Whitcomb, cornetist, and Miss Edith Pickering, vocalist, were fully up to the standard set by the band. Miss Pickering has a fine, rich soprano voice of good power and excellent training. She received an enthusiastic encore after her 'Aria,' and sang 'The Happy Song, Spring' in fine style."

A son was born to the wife of Lieut. Norris Stayton, Coast Art., U.S.A., at Fort Mott, N.J., March 19.

Gen. Harry R. Anderson, U.S.A., and Miss Anderson were at the Alcazar, St. Augustine, Fla., March 25.

A daughter was born to the wife of Lieut. Louis Shane, U.S.N., at Philadelphia, Pa., a few days since.

Asst. Surg. F. M. Shook, U.S.N., of Colon Hospital, and Dr. N. D. Brayton, of Ancon Hospital, sailed on the Advance March 4 from Cristobal for a six weeks' visit to the States.

In a debate between Princeton and Harvard at Cambridge on March 20 the Princeton team won, on the affirmative, "that further material increases in the U.S. Navy are undesirable."

First Lieut. Charles S. Tarlton, 1st Inf., U.S.A., has been transferred from the Division Hospital, Manila, to the General Hospital, Presidio of San Francisco, Cal., for observation and treatment.

Capt. John McClintock, 13th Cav., U.S.A., is in Kansas City this week by order of the War Department to inspect the 3d Regiment, Infantry, and Light Battery B, of the National Guard of Missouri.

Miss Juanita Hewitt, of Darlington, S.C., and Miss Fredree Ansel, daughter of Governor Ansel of South Carolina, left Fortress Monroe on Monday for their homes after a short visit with Lieut. and Mrs. J. S. Dusenbury, U.S.A.

Col. Hobart K. Bailey, 29th Inf., and Mrs. Bailey arrived in New York this week from Porto Rico. Colonel Bailey has a two months leave, at the expiration of which he will join his regiment in Manila. His address for the next two months will be Bridgeton, N.J.

Major William Wren, 12th U.S. Inf., has been spending a few days with Gen. and Mrs. Coolidge at the Pasadena, Detroit, Mich. Major Wren is about to take command of his new post, Fort Porter, N.Y. His family will join him later, stopping en route to visit Gen. and Mrs. Coolidge.

On the official ballot for the annual election of the Ohio Commandery, M.O.L.L.U.S., to be held May 6, appears the nomination of Major George G. Lott, U.S.A., retired, for the position of registrar. Major Lott was also a member of the nominating committee, and has notified the recorder of his desire not to be voted for.

Capt. C. P. Rees, U.S.N., has been ordered detached from duty at the navy yard, Portsmouth, N.H., April 4 next, and ordered to proceed by way of San Francisco to Honolulu, Hawaii, and assume the duties of commandant of the naval station at that place. He will relieve Rear Admiral S. W. Very, who has been ordered home to await retirement on April 23, 1908.

That there is still living an officer of the British Army who received his baptism of fire in 1810 at the Isle of France, we are informed by the Army and Navy Gazette. This old soldier who was wounded in battle almost a century ago is Major Duncan Gordon, who was promoted to his majority in 1834. The same paper tells us that British officers who fought in the American War of 1812 are quite common, and mentions Col. H. J. M. Gregory, Major L. X. Leslie, Major C. W. Nash and Lieut. Col. A. B. Armstrong.

Of specially notable interest in the April issue is the discussion of "The Age of Mental Virility," by W. A. Newman Dorland, M.D., who presents in this paper the main results of three years' investigation into the records of achievement of the world's chief workers and thinkers. The conclusions set forth are based upon the careful compilation and analysis of four hundred records of men famous in various lines of intellectual activity. Dr. Dorland's records indicate fifty as the average age for the performance of the masterwork.

A correspondent says: "Congress has done one worthy act when it passed the Civil War pension bill giving widows twelve dollars per month. One in particular, whose pension is increased four dollars per month, is Mrs. George A. Westphalinger, whose husband retired in 1888; since then she received eight dollars per month. He served from the beginning until its close in the Civil War; was a first sergeant in Battery L, 3d U.S. Artillery, and later retired from Co. K, 20th Infantry. She has also given five sons to the Regular Army since the Civil War."

A military ball in honor of Admiral Sebree and his officers was given on March 14 at Coronado, Cal. The Admiral loaned the services of the fleet's band to furnish music for the dancing. He and Mrs. Sebree were in attendance at the function, though they did not dance.

Fully two score young officers in military evening dress were among the dancers. Two officers' wives who were joined by their husbands after the long period of the winter were Mrs. Littlefield and Mrs. Guest. Admiral Sebree has now gone north with his squadron, and the resort is awaiting the arrival of Admiral Evans's big fleet. A seven hundred foot pier is being constructed from the island into the outer bay to provide a landing when the big warships come to anchor off Coronado.

The appeal of Mrs. Genevieve Paul Hosley, widow of the late Comdr. H. H. Hosley, U.S.N., from the action of the Auditor for the Navy Department disallowing her claim for light and heat allowance to Commander Hosley from July 1, 1907, to Jan. 6, 1908, except for the month of November, which was settled, has been decided adversely by the Assistant Comptroller of the Treasury. Commander Hosley lived at the New York Yacht Club during the period named, but no separate meter readings were shown nor separate heating plant account. Army regulations, which in this matter apply also to Navy officers, direct that when an officer occupies quarters other than public, payment of the allowances shall be made to the owner or authorized agent of the quarters of the company supplying the heat and light.

Col. W. G. MacPherson, Royal Army Medical Corps, arrived from Panama, via Jamaica, in Santiago de Cuba March 15. He inspected the work of the city sanitary department, now under the direction of officers of the Medical Department of the U.S. Army, with especial reference to their methods of controlling yellow fever. Drives were arranged in his honor to San Juan Hill and El Caney. Major Erick, U.S. Army surgeon, at Morro Barracks, and Mrs. Erick entertained at breakfast. These various hospitable attentions were closed by a dinner given by Capt. and Mrs. H. D. Thomason, Med. Dept., U.S. Army, at the hotel Venus, Santiago, on the evening of the 16th. Covers were laid for fourteen persons. Tropical blossoms spelling the Colonel's name adorned the table, and the light of varied colored candles adorned the scene. Among those present were Col. and Mrs. Yeatman, Capt. and Mrs. Lee, 11th U.S. Inf.; Major and Mrs. Erick and Captain Marrow, Med. Dept., U.S. Army; Capt. and Mrs. Dougherty, 30th Inf.; Mr. Henry Armstrong, of the New York Sun, and Mr. Seaman.

Col. G. LeRoy Brown, retired, and Mrs. Brown are at their home, 1007 Ocean avenue, Santa Monica, Cal.

Mrs. Reade, wife of Col. Philip Reade, U.S.A., is spending the month at 148 Madison avenue, New York city.

General Bisbee, U.S.N., is at the Bellevue-Stratford, Philadelphia, Pa., for a few days en route to his temporary base, Boston, Mass., from St. Augustine, Fla.

Lieut. Elliott M. Norton, 8th U.S. Inf., and Lieut. F. W. Manley, 13th U.S. Inf., were passengers on the Army transport Buford, which sailed from Manila March 17 for San Francisco, Cal.

A son, Suden Fant McCaskey, grandson of Major General McCaskey, U.S.A., retired, was born to the wife of Charles I. McCaskey, youngest son of Gen. W. S. McCaskey, U.S.A., at New York city, March 23, 1908.

Mrs. D. Morgan Taylor and her daughter, Miss Emily Neille Taylor, sailed for Cherbourg on the Adriatic on March 25. They will remain abroad for a year or more, during which time their address will be Care of Thomas Cook and Son, Paris.

Mrs. Nugent entertained informally at luncheon at the Presidio of San Francisco last week. Her guests were Mrs. Trillary, Mrs. Duncan, Mrs. Bellinger, Mrs. Starr, Mrs. Myers, from Mare Island; Miss Van Winkle and Mrs. Edwin Long.

Lieut. Col. Robert L. Howze, captain, 6th U.S. Cav., commandant of the cadets at West Point, will be the guest of Col. Daniel Appleton and officers of the 7th N.Y. on the night of Wednesday, April 8, and will review the regiment in the armory, New York city.

Brig. Gen. H. C. Clark, Missouri National Guard, is in Kansas City this week, accompanied by Capt. John McClintock, 13th U.S. Cav., inspecting the 3d Regiment, Infantry, and Light Battery B, N.G.M.

Lieut. E. K. Sterling, 3d U.S. Cav., who has been sick in the hospital at Fort Sam Houston, Texas, since the day after his arrival there with his regiment from the Philippine Islands, and who was operated on for appendicitis on March 4, is rapidly recovering, and will soon be out again.

Capt. Clark D. Dudley, 14th U.S. Cav., who was found guilty recently by a G.C.M. at Boise Barracks, Idaho, of illegally punishing enlisted men, was sentenced to be confined within the limits of his post for four months and to be reprimanded in orders by the reviewing authority. The proceedings of the case will be found under our Army heading.

Col. George Andrews, U.S.A., adjutant general, is en route to the United States from the Philippines on a three months' leave, via Europe, on the transport McClellan. Capt. Sedgwick Rice, 3d Cav., is on the same vessel, being on leave for one month and fifteen days, and Major Samuel W. Miller, I.G., on a two-months' leave, is another passenger on the transport.

Major Henry T. Allen, 8th Cav., Fort Yellowstone, Wyo., under recent orders, is visiting Sheridan, Wyo., and Terry, Miles City, Shields, Livingston, Bozeman, Salesville, Alder, Dillon, Monida, Hamilton, Helena, White Sulphur Springs and Lewistown, Mont., on duty in connection with the purchase of horses for the Cavalry service.

Companions recently elected in the District of Columbia Commandery, M.O.L.L.U.S., include the following: Lieut. Col. George Walter Paschal, U.S.V.; Capt. Henry Clay Merriman and Major Francis Lithgow Payson, U.S.A. At the last meeting of the commandery the "Fleet and the Problem of Reaching the Pacific" was the theme of an illustrated talk by Companion Rear Admiral Colby M. Chester, U.S.N., chairman of the literary committee.

The following midshipmen have been commissioned ensigns in the Navy, to date from Feb. 13, 1908: C. A. Bonvillian, R. P. Scudder, S. Doherty, F. M. Perkins, C. S. Graves, P. L. Wilson, J. H. Collins, F. J. Fletcher, W. W. Lorschbough, H. G. Knox, C. Taylor, R. V. Lowe, E. A. Wolleson, R. M. Cooley, H. Jones, J. T. G. Stapler, J. P. Olding, G. A. Alexander, W. A. Glassford, Jr., R. S. McDonald, W. A. Hall, H. J. French, S. W. Wallace, R. Willson, W. Drake, A. C. Wilhelm, R. L. Gormley.

Lieut. and Mrs. Collins entertained at dinner Friday night at West Point, N.Y. The guests were: Capt. and Mrs. Christian, Lieut. and Mrs. Casad, Lieut. and Mrs. Alley, Miss Parmelee, of New York; Miss Remington, Lieutenants Barnes, Maybach and Russell. Mrs. Christian was the hostess of a charming afternoon tea on Saturday, which was much enjoyed by a number of the second class cadets. Miss Pennington presided over the chafing dish. Miss Parmelee, of New York, is the guest of Capt. and Mrs. Christian.

General Stoessel has begun serving the ten years' term to which the death sentence against him for surrendering Port Arthur was commuted by the Czar. His quarters in the fortress of St. Peter and St. Paul are tolerably comfortable, and his confinement is not to be rigorous. He is permitted to provide his own food, exercise in the prison court yard, receive visitors under mild regulations and receives the best medical care. His health is exceedingly poor and his physicians say they do not think he can survive a long term of imprisonment. He is said, however, to have received the Czar's assurance that he will be pardoned after a few months' imprisonment.

Capt. and Mrs. J. H. McRae entertained with a bridge party March 19 at Washington, D.C., the guest list including Gen. and Mrs. O'Connell, Major and Mrs. Devol, Comdr. and Mrs. White, Rear Admiral and Mrs. Gheen, Baron and Baroness Von Baumgarten, Major and Mrs. McIntyre, Major and Mrs. Montgomery, Major and Mrs. Mason, Major and Mrs. Lynch, Major and Mrs. Rice, Major and Mrs. Fuller, Capt. and Mrs. Clayton, Capt. and Mrs. Hawkins, Capt. and Mrs. Shattuck, Capt. and Mrs. Hardeman, Capt. and Mrs. Guest, Captain De Laney, Captain Howland, Mrs. Pearce, Mrs. Reber, Mr. and Miss Dapray, Miss Webster, Miss McIntyre, Dr. J. Wharton, Captain Penn.

The farcical comedy in three acts, entitled "The Social Secretary," was successfully given in the post hall at Fort Meade, S.D., March 18 and 19, with the following cast of characters: Ezra Tuttle, rich mine owner, on social conquest bent; Major Kulp; Billy Butler, always in trouble, Captain Scherer; Lieut. Griswold, Presidio Reservation; Lieutenant Greer; Hank Dibble, an old salt, Lieutenant Taylor; Dorothy Tuttle, Ezra's daughter, Mrs. Hughes; Clarissa Burnham, guest at the Strathmore, Mrs. Rutherford; Wyo San, Japanese maid, Mrs. Perkins. The stage manager was Captain Hawkins. The scene represented the reception room of the Strathmore Hotel on the shores of San Francisco Bay, near Alameda, Cal.

In the Century for April Gen. O. O. Howard, U.S.A., gives his personal recollections of Abraham Lincoln.

Col. and Mrs. H. O. S. Heistand, at Governors Island, have as their house guests Dr. and Mrs. Howard Ford Hansell, of Philadelphia.

Mrs. Thomas W. Barry, widow of Captain Barry, U.S.A., is the guest of Capt. and Mrs. Nolton J. Shelton at The Spencer, 523 West 12th street, New York city.

Rear Admiral Thomas Perry, U.S.N., who is now in retirement on a farm at Port Deposit, Md., recently made a visit to New York, where he was warmly welcomed by many friends.

Lieut. Gen. John C. Bates, U.S.A., retired, arrived at Havana, Cuba, March 17, from the coast. Brig. Gen. Jacob H. Smith, U.S.A., retired, and Mrs. Smith, also arrived on the Olivette from Florida.

Mrs. Brooke, the wife of Lieut. Mark Brooke, U.S.A., of West Point, N.Y., is in Washington, D.C., with her small daughter, visiting her mother, Mrs. Gunnell, the wife of Dr. Francis M. Gunnell, U.S.N.

Mrs. Clover and Miss Clover, wife and daughter of Rear Admiral Clover, U.S.N., had luncheon with Minister Morgan at Havana, Cuba, March 20. Mrs. Richardson Clover and Miss Clover are at the Inglaterra.

Capt. Kenji Ide, of the Imperial Japanese navy, arrived in San Francisco, March 20, on the Nippon Maru, on his way to England, where, it is understood, he will supervise the construction of several warships for his country.

Among the arrivals at the New Grand Hotel, New York city, during the week, were: Mrs. Ainsworth, wife of Major Gen. F. C. Ainsworth, and niece, Miss Sydney Skinner; Major B. B. Ray, Pay Dept., U.S.A., and Miss Ray.

Rear Admiral William Clinton Wise, who is at present at the Presidio of San Francisco, visiting his daughter, the wife of Capt. Arthur L. Fuller, Coast Art., U.S.A., and his two grandchildren will return East about the middle of April.

The family of Captain Wallace, 7th Inf., will make a short visit to Gen. and Mrs. Coolidge at Pasadena, Cal., before leaving with the regiment for the Philippines. The 7th Infantry is under orders to leave Fort Wayne March 29, sailing from San Francisco April 5.

Miss Hester Shepard, the daughter of Judge Shepard, of the Court of Appeals of the District of Columbia, has sent out invitations for a luncheon on Thursday, April 2, in honor of Mrs. Brooke, the wife of Lieut. Mark Brooke, U.S.A., who is now visiting in Washington, D.C.

Comdr. Templin M. Potts, U.S.N., of the cruiser Des Moines, and Comdr. Thomas S. Rodgers, of the cruiser Dubuque, had an audience with President Nord Alexis at Port au Prince, Hayti, March 23. The President welcomed them in the customary phrases and told them that tranquility prevailed throughout the island.

The annual meeting of Branch No. 1, Army Relief Society, will be held at the house of Mrs. C. F. Roe, No. 35 East Thirty-seventh street, New York city, on Wednesday, April 15, 1908, at eleven a.m. The officers selected by the Board of Managers to be elected at this meeting are: President, Mrs. William C. Church, 51 Irving place; vice-president, Miss Grace Bigelow, 21 Gramercy Park; secretary and treasurer, Mrs. Frances M. Gibson, Park Avenue Hotel.

Alexander S. Webb, jr., now vice-president of the New York Trust Company, who will take office on April 15 as the president of the company, is a son of Gen. Alexander S. Webb, late U.S. Army, and ex-president of the College of the City of New York. He has been in the banking business for eighteen years. The first eleven of these were spent in the Lincoln National Bank. He was afterward secretary of the Metropolitan Trust Company, and, beginning in 1902, he has been in turn secretary, third vice-president and president of the New York Trust Company.

The following candidates for admission into the U.S. Military Academy in 1909 have been appointed during the past week: Albert J. Raisch, 2132 Green street, San Francisco, Cal.; Rapp Brush, Carbondale, Ill.; Leo J. Dillon, alternate, Jonesboro, Ill.; James K. Gordon, alternate, Sparta, Ill.; Leslie Dailey, Norton, Kas.; Herbert O. Johnson, alternate, Chanute, Kas.; Ernest R. Mayo, Bowling Green, Ky.; Roscoe Drake, alternate, South Hill, Ky.; Louis A. Lloyd, Meridian, Miss.; James Erwin, alternate, 4210 Westminster street, St. Louis, Mo.; Robert W. Wilson, alternate, 4211 Westminster street, St. Louis, Mo.; Clive Templeton, Sulphur Springs, Texas.

The ticket to be voted by the New York Commandery, M.O.L.U.S., at its annual meeting in May, contains the following names: For commander, Rear Admiral Joseph B. Coglan, U.S.N., retired; for senior vice-commander, Brevet Brig. Gen. Anson G. McCook, U.S.V.; for junior vice-commander, Brig. Gen. J. Ford Kent, U.S.A., retired; for recorder, A.A. Paynor, A. Noel Blakeman, late U.S.N.; for registrar, Brevet Major Henry L. Swords, U.S.V.; for treasurer, Pay Insp'r. John Furey, U.S.N., retired; for chancellor, Capt. James B. Horner, U.S.V.; for chaplain, Brevet Major William S. Hubbell, U.S.V.; for the council, Lieut. Col. Francis B. Jones, U.S.A., retired; Second Asst. Engr. William S. Wells, late U.S.N.; Capt. James H. Chasmar, U.S.N., retired; Acting Ensign David McNe. Stauffer, late U.S.N.; Brevet Capt. Frank M. Kelley, U.S.V.

Among the beautiful St. Patrick's day luncheons was that of Mrs. Charles Morton, wife of General Morton, U.S.A., at Fort Omaha, Neb. The luncheon table had a covering of Canton drawn over green silk. In the center of this was a basket of golf filled with ferns. The place cards were shamrocks and the table was lighted by green candles under green shades. In the living room there was a pretty decoration of daffodils and ferns. The guests were confined to wives of the Army attachés and were: Mesdames Gardiner, Patton, Detroit; Davis, Lord, Galbraith, Brad Slaughter, Hines, Buchan, Hunsaker, Miller. On the evening of March 18 General Morton entertained at dinner in celebration of his birthday. The color scheme was Cavalry yellow, the General having formerly been colonel of the 7th Cavalry. The table had an attractive centerpiece of daffodils and yellow-shaded candles lighted the dining room. Plate cards to match marked the places of the officers. The guest list included Col. Cornelius Gardiner, of Fort Crook; Colonel Glassford, of Fort Omaha; Colonel Davis, Colonel Evans, Major Lord, Major McCarthy, Major Galbraith, Major Noyes, Major Slaughter, Captain Hines, Captain Buchan, Lieutenant Hunsaker and Lieutenant Miller.

The Montana, which is practically completed at the yards of the Newport News Shipbuilding Co., will have her contractors' trial April 1. The scow Salem will probably have her first trial the last of April, but the precise date has not yet been fixed.

ARMY ITEMS OF INTEREST.

Among the contents of the current number of the Journal of the Infantry Association is the conclusion of an exceedingly interesting study of "Our Military Policy," by Col. Charles J. Crane, 9th U.S. Inf. In this second article Colonel Crane deals with our military policy since the Civil War, showing how it has been affected by legislation and by the Spanish War. He describes the difficulties encountered in organizing and preparing volunteer troops for the struggle with Spain, and declares that more than once he heard officers express the opinion that our success in that conflict and in the Philippines was due to the fact that Providence was working on our side. "The result," says Colonel Crane, "was no triumph of our policy, or method of waging war. Our antagonist helped us out, and we won so gloriously, not because of our military policy, but because Spain had one which was much worse. There is no doubt that, taking into consideration our state of unpreparedness when war was declared, we did great and excellent work in getting ready, and we did it quickly. We improved greatly on all our previous similar undertakings. But we should not forget our opponents in that war and blind ourselves to the real lessons which beg us for appreciation."

An illustration of how much depends upon capable company officers for the satisfactory feeding of troops was given by the Assistant Secretary of War, General Oliver, in a recent statement to the Senate Committee on Military Affairs. He said: "Over here in Fort Myer there is one troop of Cavalry that has a most excellent table. They have a very clever captain, who knows how to make savings and supplement the rations with the various things that are needed. We have another company that they call the 'Orphan' company, because it is one of those companies that never has a captain with it, its officers are continually changing and being detailed, and that company tries to live on the plain ration, and it has miserable food. What we want to do is to have the government itself supply that intelligence for the 'orphan' company that the other company has, and give them appetizing and decent rations, so that they will not be dependent on the cleverness of their captain in feeding them properly. That is all we ask."

As the development of the defenses of the Philippines advances the Manila Ordnance Depot will necessarily become more and more important, the present plans being that it shall be charged with the maintenance and repair of the seacoast armament, as well as the care of the mobile artillery stationed in the islands. The depot already employs about two hundred and twenty men, exclusive of an enlisted force of fifty employed in shops and storehouses and in performing guard duty. The amount of stores received and issued by the depot during the last fiscal year was much greater than in the preceding year, the increase being due to the re-arming of the troops in the Philippines Division with the United States magazine rifle, model of 1903, and the issue of new equipments. The old arms taken in exchange are being overhauled and repaired at the depot preparatory to their return to the United States for storage. Additional storage facilities are needed at the depot, but the Chief of Ordnance, General Crozier, is of the opinion that this need will be easily met by the two additional magazines already authorized by Congress. The expenditures at the depot during the last fiscal year amounted to about \$65,000.

With regard to the opinion, frequently expressed, that one of the principal reasons why long practice marches are distasteful to the American soldier is that they do not appear to accomplish anything, it is worth while to recall the following from the last annual report of Major Jacob G. Galbraith, I.G., U.S.A.: "We must study and appreciate the peculiarities of the American soldier and not disregard his notions or his foibles. Those officers who knew the American professional soldier in his best days may remember that it was not characteristic of him to hunt work or to weary of inaction (in the line of duty). An unemployed hour or an hour unprofitably spent did not trouble his conscience. He responded not ungraciously to any call for his services when the reason and necessity for that call were apparent; but he was likely to be sulky or resentful when nagged or when subjected to requirements which seemed to him unreasonable, or which offended that independent spirit which was his birthright and from which he can not divest himself if he will."

The 2d Squadron, 13th Cavalry, was reviewed at Fort Myer March 21 by Secretary Taft and Major General Bell for the benefit of a moving picture camera. Troops E, F, G and H, Major Dickman in command of the squadron, and Capts. Peter E. Traub, Guy H. Preston, Thomas M. Corcoran and Ervin L. Phillips at the head of their troops, together with the 2d Battalion of the 3d Field Artillery, Major D. J. Rumbough in command, participated in the review, and the scene was a spirited one for a few moments. In order to bring the troops and the reviewing party in the field of the camera the line passed within six feet of the Secretary. The column was sent past the camera three times at a walk, three times at a trot and again three times at a gallop. The day was a beautiful one, and the dust filled the air, making a fine war-like background for the display. In half an hour 2,000 feet of film were taken, and what will doubtless be pronounced the finest moving picture of United States Cavalry and Artillery was secured. Secretary Taft was with difficulty persuaded to be a party to the affair. During the morning General Bell had twice decoyed him into a conversation where the camera caught the jovial Secretary at his best, he being wholly unaware of the fact that he was being "took." After that he was persuaded into allowing the pictures to be taken at Fort Myer. When the proofs are made a special exhibition of the films will be given to the Secretary and his friends in one of the Washington theaters. These films will be sold to practically all the hundred and more renting agencies in the country and finally find their way into the 4,000 five-cent theaters in the United States. Secretary Taft rode a fine black Kentucky saddlehorse from General Bell's stable. General Bell was accompanied by his aide, Capt. Milton F. Davis, of the 10th Cav. Col. C. A. P. Hatfield was of the reviewing party, and after the review entertained the Secretary and his friends. Mr. Charles P. Taft, the Secretary's brother, with his wife and the wife of the Secretary witnessed the review and all were included in the moving pictures.

The following men, having successfully passed the practical examination at Fort Totten for appointment as engineers, C.A.C., have been appointed to take rank in the order named: F. Schumacher, W. M. Cline, M. Silverman, L. A. Berry, John Ryan, Hugo May, C. E. Pease, O. C. Huston, James Lanthers, G. L. Ireland, G. B. Laurason, George A. Mills, Thomas C. Jones, M. G.

Putnam. All are promoted from electrician sergeant, first class, except Thomas C. Jones, who is ordnance sergeant.

The following men, having completed the practical course of instruction prescribed for firemen, C.A.C., have been appointed to take rank in the order named: Frank Devere, John F. Buckley, Mike G. Kaatz, Fred G. Essenger, David A. Runyon, George A. Davis, Frank N. Huenekens, W. J. Keresey, Henry Hauschild, John Saylor, Lewis W. Bryan and W. L. Semer. Two men, Joseph Koppe and C. F. Hourihan, also passed and are eligible for appointment when there are vacancies.

Capt. Samuel G. Sharle, Coast Art. Corps, U.S.A., has translated for the Journal of the United States Artillery an article from Streiffleur's *Militärische Zeitschrift* describing a new automatic apparatus for releasing the fuse mechanism of submarine mines. There have been many devices for securing and releasing the fuse mechanism of mines by using a diaphragm exposed to the pressure of the water, the diaphragm being subject to the action of springs of varying tensions. The new device to which Captain Sharle refers is a German invention in which the diaphragm is so connected with the fuse mechanism that it releases this mechanism only under a hydrostatic pressure varying within certain limits; and again automatically secures it when the pressure varies outside these limits. By this means, a mine which escapes from its anchorage and is floating on the surface of the water is rendered harmless. As the pressure on the diaphragm is below the limit for action, the fuse mechanism is secured. By a considerable increase in pressure, resulting from exceeding the proper depth of the mine, or from the explosion of a neighboring mine, or a counter-mine, the fuse mechanism is likewise secured—the pressure this time being above the limit for action.

The first game of the series in the McKinley Baseball League was played Feb. 1 on the Fort McKinley diamond, Manila, between the 20th and 30th Infantry teams and was a hotly contested exhibition, full of brilliant plays, and required thirteen innings to decide the victory in favor of the 30th Infantry by a score of 5 to 4. For future games it was decided to construct a grandstand and bleachers on the grounds for the accommodation of the public and a canteen tent will be conducted by the post exchange for the sale of soft drinks.

The Secretary of the Treasury has transmitted to the House a copy of a communication from the Secretary of War of March 18, requesting that \$150,000 appropriated by the Act of June 30, 1906 (34 Stat., p. 742), for target range near Camp Douglas, Wis., be made available for the purchase of land as a site for a target range near Sparta, Monroe County, Wis.

St. Patrick's Day at the post gymnasium at Fort Oglethorpe, Ga., was celebrated by an enjoyable entertainment, as the following program shows: 1. The Irish Patrol; 2. Sketch by the Lyric Quartet; 3. Irish overture, "The Humors of Donnybrook"; 4. Waltz, "The Shamrock"; 5. Vocal solo, "Kathleen Mavourneen"; 6. "The Racket at Gilligan's," descriptive of "An Old Country Party"; "The Gathering of the Guests"; "The Host Sings a Song"; "An Old Country Dance"; "The Star Singer of the Party" sings a song, followed by his sweetheart, who sings a "Come-all-ye," accompanied by all the "Old Ladies"; "The Bagpipe Strikes Up"—"Are ye all riddy?" "Yis," "Thin fire away"; "A regular waltz the floor," "Slip time," "A sandjig by the ladies' man"; finale, "Patrick's Day in the Morning"; 7. Vocal solo, "The Songs We Love to Hear on Paddy's Day"; 8. Irish jigs and reels; 9. Comedy sketch; 10. Song, "When the Army Bill is Passed"; 11. "The Day We Celebrate"; 12. Piano solo, "Selected"; 13. Vocal Solo, "Top of the Morning Biddle Macue"; 14. Violin solo, "Selected"; 15. Irish breakdown. The musical program was under the direction of Band Master George Cheek, 12th Cav.; piano accompanist, Sergt. L. C. Winters, Troop A.

COMPTROLLER'S DECISIONS.

A. A. Baker, assistant civil engineer, U.S.N., a former member of the graduating class of the Naval Academy, having appealed from the action of the Auditor for the Navy Department in allowing him pay at \$1,500 a year instead of at \$1,800, as provided shall be the rule under existing law with civil engineers appointed from civil life, the Comptroller holds that he was appointed from the Service and cites that he is now pursuing instruction at the Troy Polytechnic Institute as a student officer. Mr. Baker claims that he was appointed from civil life because his resignation as midshipman was accepted Oct. 5 and he was appointed civil engineer Oct. 17 last year.

In the case of the appeal of Mrs. Angie C. Powell from the disallowance of \$47, hospital expenses and ambulance fees, incurred on account of her late husband, Col. J. W. Powell, retired, who was under orders at the time of his death in connection with the Louisiana National Guard. The Assistant Comptroller holds that while the detail of the officer continued to his death he was not in the line of duty with the N.G. at the time, and the auditor's decision is affirmed.

The Assistant Comptroller has decided upon a second application from the Secretary of the Navy that an electric automobile cannot be purchased for the Naval Medical School in Washington from the Naval Hospital appropriation.

DECISIONS OF THE WAR DEPARTMENT.

Interpretation of Cavalry Drill Regulations as to saber exercise: Certain queries having been received as to this, it was directed that the inquirer be informed that the Provisional Saber Exercise Manual has taken the place of part of Cavalry Drill Regulations relating to saber exercise.

Acquisition of land at Portsmouth, N.H.: Negotiations having been in progress for some time, and various offers having been considered, it was decided that the United States should now make final and definite offer for certain tracks, and that if these are not accepted promptly, condemnation proceedings be instituted forthwith.

Use of blanket roll in skirmish firing: A company commander having appealed from the decision of his regimental commander who would not allow such use, it was held that under present regulations the blanket roll cannot be so used, but that the propriety of its use be considered when Small Arms Firing Regulations are revised.

Mounted pay for officers of provisional machine gun company at Monterey, Cal.: The necessity of these officers being mounted having been pointed out, it was decided that as this company is merely provisional, the better policy would be for the government to supply neces-

sary mounts and equipments to officers concerned, and it was so ordered.

Offer of service of an automobile club: The same having been tendered for use in case of war, the offer was acknowledged with thanks.

Unexpended balance of money allowance for small arms firing: A request having been made to carry such balance to the next fiscal year, and the Chief of Ordnance having stated that it is his intention to so provide in a new order on the subject, it was directed that the officer be so informed.

Small arms practice for bandsmen: A chief musician having made application to take the course, on account of his great interest in target practice, it was held that it would be unwise to make an exception, in his case, to the general rule.

Transportation of fireworks on an Army transport having been asked by a citizen's association in the Philippine Islands, it was held that the law should be observed which prohibits such transportation on any passenger vessel.

NAVAL ACADEMY GRADUATES.

The Navy Department has approved and announced the standing of the following members of the class of 1906, Naval Academy, on their final examinations prior to being commissioned as ensigns. The numerical order of the first twenty-five members of the class as given in the 1908 Navy Register remains unchanged: Allan J. Chantry, Jr., of Malvern, Iowa, is honor man, with 632.73 out of possible 632. He will enter the construction corps of the Navy. The percentage of Whitford Drake, Waltham, Mass., was 635.33; John Paul Miller, Lancaster, Ky., 620.94; Harry Gard Knox, Greenville, O., 616.89; George Barney Wright, Fergus Falls, Minn., 613.86. In the following list the number appearing before the name represents the relative order as given in the last edition of the Navy Register; the number after the name indicating the order as determined by the final examination:

26	Frank Jack Fletcher	28	Robert W. Cabaniss	87
27	Arthur LeRoy Bristol	27	Douglas W. Fuller	72
28	Douglas L. Howard	26	James Perdue Olding	68
29	Walter B. Decker	29	Wilson Erls Madden	71
30	Herbert B. Bieche	30	Edwin B. Woodworth	67
31	John Henry Towers	31	Herbert F. Emerson	77
32	Julian H. Collins	32	Roland M. Brainard	69
33	Milo F. Draemer	33	John T. G. Stapler	74
34	Thomas Withers, Jr.	34	Sherwood A. Taffinder	71
35	Pierce L. Wilson	37	Archibald G. Stirling	73
36	Isaac C. Bogart	35	John Sidney McCain	76
37	Isaac Clark Shute	36	Leele E. Manly	75
38	Leo Francis Welch	40	Mathias E. Manly	78
39	Walter Fredk. Jacobs	39	Reuben L. Walker	80
40	Owen Bartlett	38	Joe Ralph Morrison	81
41	Harry Langley Pence	42	Albert S. Rees	83
42	Carroll Stephen Graves	41	George Ernest Lake	82
43	Ferd. L. Reichmuth	44	Ron Calistus Grady	79
44	Harvey Deland	45	Harold Jones	85
45	Arthur Chris. Meyers	43	Richard Ray Mann	85
46	Henry Grattan Fuller	57	Hollis Mosley Cooley	86
47	Fred Milton Perkins	48	Wilfred Everett Clarke	95
48	Robert Arnold White	49	Lorenz W. F. Carstein	89
49	Isaac Campbell Kidd	47	Edw. D. Washburn, Jr.	91
50	Lewis Dean Causey	52	Ambray Wray Fitch	88
51	William Parsons Hayes	53	Donald P. Merrison	90
52	Wolcott Ellsworth Hall	46	Victor N. Metcalf	97
53	Frank H. Roberts	50	Frank N. Eklund	93
54	Andrew Sam. Hickey	56	Fred Fremont Rogers	92
55	William C. I. Stiles	54	Alex. Sharp, Jr.	84
56	Robert W. Spofford	51	Lynn B. Bernheim	94
57	Stephen Doherty	58	Claude Banks Mayo	98
58	John Francis Connor	62	Robert Vivian Lowe	96
59	Stuart Wm. Cake	57	Edwin A. Wolleson	100
60	Charles A. Woodruff	59	Claude A. Bonvillian	99
61	Francis M. Robinson	61	Raleigh E. Hughes	102
62	Hugh Kerr Aiken	60	Garrett K. Davis	101
63	William H. Booth	66	William B. Howe	103
64	George A. Alexander	65	Hamilton F. Glover	104
65	Randolph P. Scudder	63	Hendron B. Kelly	105
66	Charles C. Hartigan	64	Jefferson B. Goldman	106
67	Charles S. McWhorter	70	A. J. Garellon, Jr.	105

*From preceding class, subject to examination and confirmation.

†From preceding class.

‡Resigned from the Navy.

§To be examined in certain subjects before final graduation.

The following telegram was received at the War Department last week: "Manila, March 20, 1908. Suggest 7th Regiment, U.S. Inf., scheduled to sail from San Francisco, April 5, be retained in the United States. It relieves 1st Regiment, U.S. Inf., now at Camp Connell, Samar. This post is in bad condition; needs extensive repairs for which money is not available. It is badly located and hard to supply. Will turn it into a small scout post if 7th Regiment, U.S. Inf., does not come. (Signed) WESTON." As a consequence, the sailing of the 7th Infantry has been postponed for one year. It will sail in April, 1909, to relieve the 26th Infantry, which will be due to return to the United States about that time. The reason why General Weston has decided not to put the 7th Infantry in the barracks at Fort Connell is supposed to be because the buildings are not regarded as fit for occupation. The quarters are nipa shacks and they are in bad condition. The water supply also is bad. It is expected that the place of the 1st Infantry will be taken by Philippine Scouts.

The following awards have been made the past week by the Quartermaster General's office: Fort Dupont, construction of concrete walks, curb and gutters, \$1,653. Fort Ontario, construction of macadam road and brick gutters, \$1,048. Key West Barracks, construction of one 125 horsepower boiler for pump and distilling plant, \$2,900. Fort Totten, four hundred and fifty incandescent lamps, being an increase of original contract for supply of 75,000 lamps, dated July 10, 1907, \$64; Fort Sheridan, extension of water distributing system, \$1,200. Fort H. G. Wright, drain and water distributing system, \$798. Fort Hunt, construction of macadam roads, re-surfacing roads, etc., \$14,222. Fort Wetherill, constructing additions to wharf, \$27,525. Fort Terry, construction of roads to and in cemetery, \$5,231. Fort Williams, grading, \$3,980.

A correspondent writing us as to the delay in issuing the badges for services in Indian campaigns says: "There are few remaining on the active list to display it, and if not issued soon it will not become familiar to the Army. According to Heitman's Historical Register there are but six officers now on the active list who were wounded in action with Indians. They are: Capt. De Rosey C. Cabell, 1st Cav.; Gen. E. A. Garlington, I.G.; Lieut. Col. John C. Gresham, 14th Cav.; Major Harry L. Haw-

thorne, C.A.C.; Major George H. Morgan, A.G., and Col. Charles A. Williams, 21st Inf."

FORT HOWARD.

Lieut. Col. Clarence Deems and Capt. W. H. Raymond were the guests of Lieut. and Mrs. Hugh S. Brown at a chafing dish supper last Sunday evening. Dr. and Mrs. Pittigott, of Swaine University, spent a day at the post last week visiting Lieut. and Mrs. S. Creed Cardwell.

Lieut. Col. Clarence Deems and Lieut. and Mrs. S. C. Cardwell and Miss Hollyday were the dinner guests of Capt. W. H. Raymond last Friday evening. A farewell breakfast was given Lieut. Colonel Deems by Lieut. and Mrs. Cardwell on Saturday morning on which date he left for his new station, Fort Hancock, N.J.

Lieut. and Mrs. F. H. Lincoln entertained Lieut. and Mrs. James D. Watson, of Fort McHenry, at dinner on Sunday. Mr. Dukehart, of Baltimore, was the luncheon guest of and spent the day with Lieut. and Mrs. Cardwell on Tuesday.

Lieut. and Mrs. Hugh S. Brown entertained at luncheon last Tuesday Mrs. Harvey Rowland Clapp, of Baltimore; Mrs. A. C. Johnson, of Pittsburgh, N.Y., and Miss Lillian E. Fisk, of Morrisville, Vt.

Lieut. Edmund B. Iglesias, 3d Inf., instructor in military science at St. John's College, Annapolis, Md., is at the post, where he was ordered to take his examination for promotion. Lieutenant Iglesias is dividing his time during his examination as a guest of Captain Ordway and Lieutenant Brown.

Mrs. C. F. Morse, wife of Dr. Morse, is at the Maryland University Hospital, where she is recovering from a successful operation for appendicitis.

The arrival of forty-four recruits from Fort Slocum was a welcome addition to the garrison on Tuesday. The companies here are only a little less than fifty per cent. short now.

Work preparatory to filling in the big swamp at this post has been completed. Extensive repairs, which were badly needed, amounting to about \$10,000, are being made to the wharf.

THE ARMY.

Secretary of War—William H. Taft.

Assistant Secretary of War—Robert Shaw Oliver.

Major Gen. J. Franklin Bell, U.S.A., Chief of Staff.

ARMY NOMINATIONS.

Nominations received by the Senate March 24, 1908.

PROMOTIONS IN THE ARMY.

Quartermaster's Department.

Major Isaac W. Littell, Q.M., to be deputy Q.M.G., with the rank of lieutenant colonel, from March 19, 1908, vice French, retired.

Capt. B. Frank Cheatham, Q.M., to be Q.M., with the rank of major, from March 17, 1908, vice Swope, retired.

Capt. George G. Bailey, Q.M., to be Q.M., with the rank of major, from March 19, 1908, vice Littell, promoted.

ORDNANCE DEPARTMENT.

Lieut. Col. Frank Baker, O.D., to be colonel from March 17, 1908, vice MacNutt, retired.

Major Beverly W. Dunn, O.D., to be lieutenant colonel from March 17, 1908, vice Baker, promoted.

Capt. Thales L. Ames, O.D., to be major from March 19, 1908, vice Dunn, promoted.

FIELD ARTILLERY.

First Lieut. Clarence N. Jones, 3d Field Art., to be captain from Feb. 25, 1908, vice Lassiter, 6th Field Art., promoted.

Second Lieut. Henry L. Harris, Jr., 6th Field Art., to be first lieutenant from Feb. 25, 1908, vice Jones, 3d Field Art., promoted.

Second Lieut. Edwin E. Pritchett, 1st Field Art., to be first lieutenant from March 5, 1908, vice Millar, 4th Field Art., dismissed.

Second Lieut. Roy B. Staver, 5th Field Art., to be first lieutenant from March 17, 1908, vice Arnold, 1st Field Art., honorably discharged.

COAST ARTILLERY CORPS.

First Lieut. Theodore H. Koch, C.A.C., to be captain from March 11, 1908, vice Clark, detailed as quartermaster.

Second Lieut. Clarence E. Seybt, C.A.C., to be first lieutenant from Jan. 1, 1908, vice Wieczorek, detailed in the Signal Corps.

Second Lieut. Thomas P. McNeil, C.A.C., to be first lieutenant from Jan. 1, 1908, vice Beckham, promoted.

Second Lieut. George M. Peck, C.A.C., to be first lieutenant from Jan. 3, 1908, vice Lipson, resigned.

Second Lieut. Peter M. Galush, C.A.C., to be first lieutenant from Jan. 20, 1908, vice Marshall, promoted.

Second Lieut. William P. Wilson, C.A.C., to be first lieutenant from Jan. 21, 1908, vice Steger, promoted.

Second Lieut. Charles L. Williams, C.A.C., to be first lieutenant from Jan. 23, 1908, vice Lefort, dismissed.

Second Lieut. Alexander J. Stuart, C.A.C., to be first lieutenant from March 11, 1908, vice Koch, promoted.

INFANTRY.

Major Colville P. Terrell, 8th Inf., to be lieutenant colonel from March 14, 1908, vice Byrne, 17th Inf., retired.

Capt. William M. Wright, 2d Inf., to be major from March 14, 1908, vice Terrell, 8th Inf., promoted.

Capt. André W. Brewster, 25th Inf., to be major from March 15, 1908, vice Goe, 19th Inf., retired.

First Lieut. Howard C. Price, 5th Inf., to be captain from March 14, 1908, vice Stevens, 23d Inf., retired.

First Lieut. Eldred D. Warfield, 30th Inf., to be captain from March 14, 1908, vice Krieg, 20th Inf., retired.

First Lieut. Walter B. McCaskey, 21st Inf., to be captain from March 14, 1908, vice Pardee, 12th Inf., retired.

First Lieut. Frank R. Lang, 15th Inf., to be captain from March 14, 1908, vice Wright, 24th Inf., promoted.

First Lieut. Oliver H. Dockery, Jr., 3d Inf., to be captain from March 15, 1908, vice Brewster, 25th Inf., promoted.

First Lieut. John R. Thomas, Jr., 17th Inf., to be captain from March 16, 1908, vice Whitworth, 1st Inf., detailed as Q.M.

First Lieut. Milton A. Elliott, Jr., 13th Inf., to be captain from March 18, 1908, vice Hutton, 27th Inf., retired.

S.O. MARCH 26, 1908, WAR DEPT.

Leave for one month and ten days is granted 2d Lieut. Archibald B. Hutchinson on completion of examination for promotion.

Second Lieut. John S. Williams transferred from the 92d Co., C.A.C., to 65th.

Capt. Robert W. Barnett will proceed to Hot Springs for observation and treatment.

ASSIGNMENTS OF GRADUATES.

G.O. 39, MARCH 25, 1908, WAR DEPT.

The appointments in the Army of the United States, to date from Feb. 14, 1908, and the assignments to corps, regiments, and other organizations of the following named cadets, graduates of the United States Military Academy, are announced:

TO BE SECOND LIEUTENANTS FROM FEB. 14, 1908.

Corps of Engineers.

1. Cadet G. Edgar Edgerton.

2. Charles L. Hall.

3. Virgil Lee Peterson.

4. George Boddington Goethals.

5. William Wesley Newell Schulz.

6. Charles L. Lyman Sturdevant.

7. Earl James Richardson.

8. Richard T. G. Custer.

10. Robert Starrs McGroarty Dougherty.

Field Artillery.

11. William Eugene Dunn to the 3d Field Art.

12. James Henry Burns to the 1st Field Art., Battery E.

13. Everett Strait Hughes to the 3d Field Art., Battery C.

14. Thomas Jefferson Smith, Jr., to the 4th Field Art.

16. Roger Sheffield Parrott to the 2d Field Art.

20. Telephor George Gottschalk to the 5th Field Art., Batt. E.

21. Harvey Douglas Higley to the 6th Field Art.

Coast Artillery Corps.

15. Halvor Geigus Coulter to the 58th Co.

17. West Chute Jacobs to the 58th Co., as attached.

22. James Wilbur Lyon to the 120th Co.

23. Harold Geiger to the 58th Co., as attached.

24. Rodney Hamilton Smith to the 110th Co.

25. Albert Lawrence Loustalot to the 164th Co.

26. Richard Donovan to the 74th Co.

29. Sanderford Jarman to the 99th Co.

30. Clair Warren Baird to the 86th Co.

31. Edward Willis Putney to the 2d Co.

32. Gilbert Marshall to the 18th Co.

34. Louis Lindsay Pendleton to the 170th Co.

37. Thomas Alexander Terry to the 142d Co.

38. Edward Nicoll Woodbury to the 40th Co.

45. Ray Longfellow Avery to the 154th Co.

49. Edward Alexander Stockton, Jr., to the 45th Co.

52. James Hutchings Cunningham to the 44th Co.

54. Youn Montefiore Marks to the 80th Co.

65. Allison Barnes Deans, Jr., to the 119th Co.

Cavalry.

9. Lawrence Wright McIntosh to the 6th Cav.

19. Richard Edgar Cumming to the 14th Cav.

27. Robert Clive Rodgers to the 4th Cav.

39. Philip Gordon to the 2d Cav.

41. Alexander Long James, Jr., to the 5th Cav.

43. John Thomas Kennedy to the 6th Cav.

46. Horace Meek Hickam to the 11th Cav.

50. Homer McLaughlin Groninger to the 5th Cav.

53. Charles Shattuck Jackson to the 11th Cav.

1907, is prescribed for the proper protection of the smokeless powder charges:

Support the cartridge storage case in a horizontal position on a table or bench, and after pressing the lid firmly on the case apply melted paraffin with a brush to the joint between the lid and the cartridge storage case, at the same time turning the latter rather rapidly at first, but more slowly as the paraffin sets. Continue this operation until a thick coat, entirely covering the joint, has been formed. Each layer should be allowed to set before applying the next one. Before putting on the lid the joint between it and the cartridge storage case should be made clean and dry.

No special skill is required in this work, and if the paraffin is kept hot and thoroughly liquid and care is used in applying it, the joint will be water-proof and will stand ordinary handling. In turning the cartridge storage case while applying the paraffin care should be exercised not to allow the powder charge to strike against the lid, as any severe jar or blow is liable to crack the coat of paraffin, especially after it has set and become brittle.

2. Cartridge storage cases should be handled as little as possible after sealing in the manner herein described and should be stored where other articles will not be placed upon them.

3. In reopening the cartridge storage cases the paraffin may readily be removed by striking it lightly with a hammer or an iron bar and then scraping the joint with a chisel.

4. To carry out the foregoing instructions the following material will be issued to ordnance officers of Artillery districts: 2 .75-inch brushes; 1 2-quart enamel sauceman; 20 pounds of paraffin. Paraffin will be replaced as expended upon requisitions submitted in the usual manner.

5. If conditions are such that the powder charges contained in cartridge storage cases that have been broken open and resealed in the manner herein described may not be used within six months from the date of opening the cases, report will be made to the district armament officer, who will take steps to provide for the rescaling of the cases by soldering.

By order of the Secretary of War:

J. FRANKLIN BELL, Major Gen., Chief of Staff.

G.O. 37, MARCH 21, 1908, WAR DEPT.

I. Par. 883, Army Regulations, as amended by Par. I, G.O. 130, W.D., July 16, 1906, is further amended to read as follows:

883. When recruits are sent to any organization or applicants for enlistment are forwarded from recruiting stations to depots or depot posts, a descriptive and assignment card for each man will be given to the officer or non-commissioned officer assigned to conduct them, or if no officer or non-commissioned officer be so assigned the cards will be sent to the proper commanding officer by the first mail after the departure of the men.

II. Par. 1177, Army Regulations, is amended to read as follows:

1177. Officers in charge of general recruiting stations are authorized to issue to members of their respective recruiting parties such number of suits of white summer clothing, consisting of coats, trousers and caps, the latter to be of same pattern as the khaki caps, as may actually be required to insure a neat appearance of the men. This clothing will be furnished upon requisitions forwarded to the Quartermaster General, and will be charged to the enlisted men only in case of loss or damage. When no longer fit for service, it will be submitted to the action of an inspector.

The Quartermaster's Department will keep this clothing in clean condition, and any expense incident thereto will be paid from the appropriation for incidental expenses.

Articles of hand uniforms, including music pouches, that do not form part of the annual clothing allowance may be issued, but not charged except in case of loss or damage.

All articles enumerated in this paragraph will remain the property of the United States, and be accounted for upon the returns of the accountable officer.

By order of the Secretary of War:

J. FRANKLIN BELL, Major Gen., Chief of Staff.

G.O. 38, MARCH 24, 1908, WAR DEPT.

I. Par. 83, 186, and 276, Manual of Guard Duty, are amended to read as follows:

83. An officer or non-commissioned officer marching a guard or a detachment of a guard salutes armed bodies and persons entitled to compliments from guards as follows: Eyes are turned in the direction of the person or body of troops saluted by the commands: 1. Eyes, 2. Right (Left). The officer or non-commissioned officer commanding salutes and when the person or body saluted is passed, commands: Front.

A non-commissioned officer marching a guard or a detachment of a guard will salute all officers, but will not command eyes right or left when saluting officers not entitled to compliment from the guard.

186. Out of ranks and under arms, the corporal salutes with the rifle salute. He will salute all officers, whether by day or night.

276. The commander of an armed party should have his command at attention before returning the salute of a guard or sentinel and until he has passed six paces beyond the guard or sentinel.

II. Par. 1079 and 1082, Cavalry Drill Regulations, are amended to read as follows:

1079. In presenting the guard to the officer of the day, the adjutant commands: 1. Present, 2. Arms.

When forming column of platoons to march in review, each chief of platoon, after verifying the alignment of his platoon, takes post two yards in front of its center, facing to the front; the left guide of the first platoon and the right guide of the second platoon place themselves on the left and right flanks of their respective platoons. A non-commissioned officer commanding the guard takes the post of an officer commanding the guard, when in column or passing in review.

The adjutant brings the guard to a right shoulder.

The guard marches in review at quick time on the same principle as when mounted.

In saluting the officer of the day, the eyes of the guard are turned toward him by the commands: 1. Eyes, 2. Right, given by the commander of the guard, who adds Front when the officer of the day is passed.

1082. The new guard marches in quick time past the old guard and is brought to eyes right when the trumpeters of the new guard arrive opposite the left of the old guard. The command Front is given when the head of the new guard passes the trumpeters of the old guard.

The trumpeters having marched three yards beyond the trumpeters of the old guard, change direction to the right, and, followed by the guard, change direction to the left when on a line with the old guard; the changes of direction are made without command. The commander of the guard halts on the line of the rank of the old guard, allows his guard to march past him, and, when its rear approaches, forms it into line to the left, halts it, establishes the left guide three yards to the right of the trumpeters of the old guard and on a line with its rank, and then dresses his guard to the left.

The new guard being dressed, the commander of each guard, in front of and facing the center, commands: 1. Present, 2. Arms.

The commanders having saluted, each faces his guard and commands: 1. Order, 2. Arms.

By order of the Secretary of War:

J. FRANKLIN BELL, Major Gen., Chief of Staff.

CIRCULAR 11, FEB. 29, 1908, WAR DEPT.

The following decisions of the Secretary of War are published to the Army for the information and guidance of all concerned:

1. Issue of the Philippine Congressional medal for enlisted service in the Regular Army.—The medal provided for by the Act of Congress approved June 29, 1906, published in Par. II, G.O. 125, War Dept., July 9, 1906, will be issued by the Quartermaster General of the Army, upon application and proof of identity, to those men who enlisted, or re-enlisted, in the Regular Army between April 21 and Oct. 26, 1898, for service during the war with Spain, who were entitled to their discharge from that service under the provisions of Par. II, G.O. 40, Headquarters of the Army, Adjutant General's Office, May 10, 1898, as limited by Par. 1, G.O. 173, Headquarters of the Army, Adjutant General's Office, Oct. 26, 1898, and who

did not avail themselves of the privilege of discharge conferred thereby but remained in the Service to help to suppress the Philippine insurrection, and who were subsequently honorably discharged as of that enlistment or re-enlistment, or who died in the Service. Upon application this medal will be issued to the proper legal representative of any deceased enlisted man who, if living, would be entitled to the same.

2. Sale of empty flour sacks and barrels.—Empty flour sacks and barrels may lawfully be sold by a post bakery, company or general mess, and the proceeds of the sale taken up and accounted for in the proper fund.

By order of the Acting Secretary of War:

J. FRANKLIN BELL, Major Gen., Chief of Staff.

CIRCULAR 18, MARCH 19, 1908, WAR DEPT.

I. In submitting the report required by Par. 3, G.O. 232, W.D., Nov. 15, 1907, commanding officers of Coast Artillery posts will note thereon the cases in which company commanders are not also battery commanders.

II. The following rules prescribing the method of communicating orders to marines detached for service with the Army, by order of the President, under Sections 1619 and 1621, Revised Statutes, recommended by a board composed of officers of the Army, Navy and Marine Corps, and approved by the Secretary of War and the Secretary of the Navy, are published for the information and guidance of all concerned:

1. When marines are, by order of the President, detached for service with the Army, the Commandant of the Marine Corps is, for the time the marines are detached and for the purpose of administering the affairs of such detachments, an official of the War Department. He retains such control and jurisdiction over said detached forces as shall enable him to make the necessary transfers of officers and men from and to the commands and to exercise a general supervision over all expenditures and supplies needed for the maintenance of and connected with the management of the marine forces so detached. He shall be responsible to the Secretary of War for the general efficiency and discipline of so much of the corps as is detached for service with the Army.

2. Communications which relate exclusively to the routine business of the Marine Corps, and do not involve questions of administrative responsibility within the supervision of the commanding officer of the combined forces, and which do not relate to individual interests or status of a military nature requiring the action of said commanding officer, will be forwarded direct between the headquarters of the Marine Corps and the senior officer of said corps serving with the detached force.

3. All communications regarding the personnel of marine detachments on duty with the Army will be addressed to the proper representative of the Marine Corps and forwarded to the Adjutant General of the Army, who, unless the War Department directs their return to the brigadier general, commanding, for modification, will forward them.

III. A record will be kept in emplacement books of the dates of cleaning and refilling recoil cylinders of carriages, of painting guns and carriages, and, in the case of guns out of service, of the coating of bores of guns.

By order of the Secretary of War:

J. FRANKLIN BELL, Major Gen., Chief of Staff.

CIRCULAR 19, MARCH 24, 1908, WAR DEPT.

I. So much of Circular 8, Headquarters of the Army, A.G. O., Sept. 10, 1885, as relates to regimental and other bands is amended to read as follows:

Regimental and other bands, and the musicians composing them, may, with the consent of the proper military authority, engage to play for private parties or organizations not connected with the National government at rates of pay not lower than the usual rate in force at the time in the generally recognized local union organization of civilian musicians: Provided, Such union shall have previously furnished the commanding officer of the Army band concerned with a correct schedule of its rates of pay: Provided further, That nothing herein shall operate to prevent Army bands from playing without monetary remuneration at purely patriotic functions or for charity and similar benevolences on special occasions.

II. Announces that the First National Bank of West Newton, Mass., has been designated a depository of public moneys.

COURT-MARTIAL OF OFFICER.

G.O. 26, MARCH 12, 1908, DEPT. OF THE COLUMBIA.

This order publishes the proceedings of a G.C.M. at Boise Barracks, Idaho, of which Lieut. Col. Lea Febiger, 3d Inf., was president, and Capt. John J. Bradley, acting judge advocate, was judge advocate, for the trial of Capt. Clark D. Dudley, 14th Cav.

Charge.—Conduct to the prejudice of good order and military discipline, in violation of the 62d Article of War.

Specification I alleged that Captain Dudley, while commanding officer of the post of Boise Barracks, Idaho, did, without authority, tear up and destroy post records, viz: the record of a trial by summary court-martial in the case of Private Farnham, Troop L, 14th Cav., at Boise Barracks, Idaho, during June, 1907.

Specification II alleged that Captain Dudley, while C.O. of Troop L, 14th Cav., and of the post of Boise Barracks, Idaho, did unlawfully cause a placard to be made, upon which was printed or written the words "Bad Boy" in large letters, and did cause this placard to be placed upon the back of Pvt. F. C. Lang, Troop L, 14th Cav., and did cause said private to walk upon the porch of the barracks wearing said placard for three hours, more or less, in plain sight of other enlisted men and passing civilians, as a means of punishment and humiliation, at Boise Barracks, Idaho, about March 2, 1907.

Specification III alleged that Captain Dudley did, by the imposition of illegal punishments, cause Pvt. F. C. Lang, Troop L, 14th Cav., to desert the Service of the United States at Boise Barracks, Idaho, about March 25, 1907.

Specification IV alleged that Captain Dudley did impose an unauthorized and illegal punishment upon Pvt. Harry Strong, Troop L, 14th Cav., by confining said Strong in solitary confinement on bread and water diet in a small shed near the administration building, at Boise Barracks, Idaho, about May 2, 1907.

Specification V alleged that Captain Dudley did impose an unauthorized and illegal punishment upon Pvt. Harry Strong, Troop L, 14th Cav., by confining said Strong in a small closet in the administration building at Boise Barracks, Idaho, on bread and water diet for five days, more or less, about May 2, 1907.

Specification VI alleged that Captain Dudley did impose an unauthorized and illegal punishment upon Pvt. Robert P. Baylor, Troop L, 14th Cav., by confining said Baylor in solitary confinement for four days, more or less, on bread and water diet, in the post guard house, at Boise Barracks, about May 2, 1907.

Pleas.—To the 1st specification, "Not guilty." To the 2d specification, "Guilty, except the words 'did unlawfully cause a placard to be made upon which was printed or written the words 'Bad Boy' in large letters, and did cause this placard to be placed upon the back of Pvt. F. C. Lang, Troop L, 14th Cav., and 'wearing said placard,' and 'and humiliation.'" To the 3d, 4th, 5th and 6th specifications, "Not guilty," and to the charge, "Not guilty."

Findings.—Of the 1st specification, "Guilty, except the words 'tear up and' and 'Farnham,' substituting therefor the word 'Farnsworth'; of the excepted words, not guilty; of the substituted word, guilty." Of the 2d specification, "Guilty, except the words and figure 'unlawfully' and 'March 2,' substituting therefor the word and figure 'February 24'; of the excepted words and figure, not guilty; of the substituted word and figure, guilty." Of the 3d specification, "Guilty, except the words 'an unauthorized and illegal,' substituting therefor the words 'illegally a'; of the excepted words, not guilty; of the substituted words, guilty." Of the 4th specification, "Guilty, except the words 'an unauthorized and illegal,' substituting therefor the words 'illegally a'; of the excepted words, not guilty; of the substituted words, guilty." Of the 5th specification, "Guilty, except the words 'an unauthorized and illegal,' substituting therefor the words 'illegally a'; of the excepted words, not guilty; of the substituted words, guilty." Of the 6th specification, "Guilty, except the words 'an unauthorized and illegal,' substituting therefor the words 'illegally a'; of the excepted words, not guilty; of the substituted words, guilty." Of the 7th specification, "Guilty, except the words 'an unauthorized and illegal,' substituting therefor the words 'illegally a'; of the excepted words, not guilty; of the substituted words, guilty." Of the 8th specification, "Guilty, except the words 'an unauthorized and illegal,' substituting therefor the words 'illegally a'; of the excepted words, not guilty; of the substituted words, guilty."

And the court does therefore sentence him, Capt. Clark D. Dudley, 14th Cav., "to be confined within the limits of his post for four months and to be reprimanded in orders by the reviewing authority."

Col. Thomas C. Woodbury, commanding the department, says: "In the foregoing case of Capt. Clark D. Dudley, 14th Cav., the sentence is approved and will be duly executed."

The reviewing authority calls especial attention to the fact that a court-martial has found Captain Dudley, 14th Cav., guilty of destroying post records and of illegally administering punishment in the cases of three enlisted men of his troop. Just treatment of enlisted men is the foundation of a well disciplined and contented army, and as soon as an officer departs from such a course and begins inflicting punishment according to his whims he precipitates a state of affairs of which the condition that has existed at Boise Barracks is a good illustration. It is a matter of record at these headquarters that desertions were excessive, and discontent prevalent at that post, while Captain Dudley was in command. He has been guilty of unjust and tyrannical treatment of enlisted men for which the reviewing authority can see neither excuse nor palliation. Captain Dudley will be confined to the limits of the post where he is or may be serving for a period of four months. He will be released from arrest and restored to duty."

[Captain Dudley is a native of Missouri, and entered the Army as a musician in the 1st Artillery in 1889. He was appointed a second Lieutenant of Infantry in April, 1899, and was transferred to the 4th Cavalry in May of the same year. After being promoted first lieutenant, 15th Cav., in February, 1901, he was transferred to the 14th Cavalry in October, 1903, and was promoted captain, 1st Cavalry, June 30, 1906. In September of the latter year he was transferred to the 14th Cavalry.—Ed.]

G.O. 30, MARCH 11, 1908, DEPT. OF THE GULF. Publishes tables showing results in small arms target practice (Special Course "A").

During the season of 1907 twenty-five companies of the Coast Artillery Corps participated in target practice.

The 79th Co., Coast Art. Corps, was on temporary duty at Fort Monroe, Va., during the target practice season, and did not have its practice in this department.

No practice was had by the 162d, 163d and 164th Companies, Coast Artillery Corps, as they were organized on Nov. 15, 1907, after the target practice season had closed.

In revolver firing Capt. Thomas F. Dwyer, Coast Art. Corps, led the officers, with an average of 95.50, while Muscian Claude A. Ford, 19th Co., Coast Art. Corps, led the enlisted men, with an average of 87.00.

G.O. 31, MARCH 13, 1908, DEPT. OF THE GULF.

Major Frank Greene, Signal Corps, having reported for duty from leave is announced as chief signal officer of the department, relieving Capt. Harry C. Barnes, C.A.C., Artillery officer, from duty as acting chief signal officer.

G.O. 5, FEB. 1, 1908, PHILIPPINES DIVISION.

I. The military station established on Corregidor Island, Manila Bay, is designated as Camp Avery, in honor of the late 1st Lieut. Morton L. Avery, Phil. Scouts, who died at Camp Bumpus, Leyte, Feb. 2, 1905, from wounds received in action.

Capt. William Chamberlain, Gen. Staff, in addition to his other duties, is appointed division Artillery officer at these headquarters.

G.O. 4, JAN. 10, 1908, DEPT. OF THE VISAYAS.

Announces the results of the department athletic meet held at Camp Jossman, Guimaras, Dec. 16-19, 1907. We give the winner of each event:

One-hundred-yard dash, Pvt. Frank Grant, 24th Inf., time 11 1-2 seconds.

Two hundred and twenty-yard run, Pvt. Frank Grant, 24th Inf., time 24 4-5 seconds.

Eight hundred and eighty-yard run, Corpl. Elmer J. Walter, band, 1st Inf., time 2 minutes, 16 2-5 seconds.

Pole vault, Pvt. William Snyder, Co. B, 8th Inf., height 9 feet 2 inches.

Running broad jump, Sergt. Thomas Johnson, Co. I, 24th Inf., distance 20 feet 7 inches.

One hundred and twenty-yard hurdles, Musn. Frank Martin, Co. H, 8th Inf., time 18 seconds.

Two hundred and twenty-yard hurdles, Pvt. Cleveland Morrow, Co. D, 24th Inf., time 30 1-5 seconds.

Hammer throw, Corp. Elbert McConnell, Co. A, 8th Inf., distance 97 feet 1 1-2 inches.

Putting 16-pound shot, Pvt. Joseph Gordon, Co. I, 1st Inf., distance 37 feet 03 inches.

High jump, Corp. Alex White, Co. H, 24th Inf., height 5 feet 2 1-4 inches.

Two hundred and twenty-yard swim, Pvt. Thomas G. A. Miller, Co. A, 8th Inf., time 4 minutes 11 seconds.

One mile relay race—Squad of eight men from the 1st, 8th and 24th Infantry athletic teams. Won by 24th Infantry squad, 8th Infantry squad second. Points for same, 24th Infantry, 10; 8th Infantry, 5, which points were credited to the respective regimental athletic teams.

Machine gun contest—Won by 8th Infantry platoon, which made 261 points, with the 24th Infantry platoon second with 257 points, and the 1st Infantry platoon third, with 232 points, out of a possible 325 points. Points made in this contest not credited to regimental athletic teams.

Pvt. Frank Grant, unassigned, 24th Inf., having individually made 16 points, is announced as the best all-around athlete at the meet, with Pvt. Gabriel Blakey, Co. I, 24th Inf., second, with 6 points, nine men having tied for third place, making 5 points each.

In the above events wherein individuals contested for honors, five points were allowed the winner of each, three to the one making second, and one to the one making third, which points were credited to the regimental team to which the contestant belonged, as a result of which the 24th Infantry team is announced as the winner, having made a total of 59 points, the 8th Infantry team as second with 40 points, and the 1st Infantry team as third with 15 points.

G.O. 5, JAN. 11, 1908, DEPT. OF THE VISAYAS.

Pursuant to authority contained in Par. I, G.O. I, e.s., Philippines Division, the formation for extended order drill prescribed on page 4 of G.O. 16, May 20, 1907, Philippines Division, may, in the discretion of post commanders in this department, be authorized without the full kit.

By command of Brigadier General Mills:

G. L. TOWNSEND, 1st Lieut. 23d Inf., A.D.C., A.A.G.

G.O. 8, JAN. 21, 1908, DEPT. OF THE VISAYAS.

First Lieut. Charles C. Allen, 30th Inf., aide-de-camp, is announced as assistant to the adjutant general of the department.

GENERAL STAFF.

Lieut. Col. George A. Dodd, Gen. Staff, Chief of Staff, will proceed to Ludington, Mich., to look over the camp ground used by the Michigan National Guard and report upon its extent, accommodations and suitability for a maneuver ground. (March 13, D. Lakes.)

Leave for one month and fifteen days is granted Capt. William M. Wright, Gen. Staff. (March 25, W.D.)

QUARTERMASTER'S DEPARTMENT.

Post Q.M. Sergt. John Delmar, Camp Overton, Mindanao, is relieved from duty in this division and will be sent on the first available transport to San Francisco for orders. (Feb. 7, Phil. D.)

Post Q.M. Sergt. Charles A. Stuart, Camp Keithley, Mindanao, is relieved from duty in this division and will be sent to San Francisco, Calif., for discharge. (Feb. 4, Phil. D.)

Post Q.M. Sergt. Robert A. Gillmore, now in Philippines, will be sent on the first available transport to San Francisco. (March 24, W.D.)

Post Q.M. Sergt. Robert W. Lindenstruth, Fort Rosencrans, will be sent to Manila on the transport leaving San Francisco about May 5, 1908. (March 25, W.D.)

Post Q.M. Sergt. William H. Mattison will be sent on the first available transport to San Francisco for orders. (March 25, W.D.)</

SUBSISTENCE DEPARTMENT.

Capt. Salmon F. Dutton, C.S., to Iloilo for duty as chief commissary, Department of Visayas. (Feb. 6, Phil. D.)

The following enlisted men will be sent to Manila on the transport leaving San Francisco on or about May 5, 1908: Post Comsy. Sergts. Charles Karsten, Fort Ontario, N.Y., and Alexander Nelson, Fort Monroe, Va., to relieve two post commissary sergeants whose tours of duty are completed. (March 23, W.D.)

Post Comsy. Sergt. Charlie Redding, Fort Mason, Cal., will report to the commanding general, Dept. of California, for assignment to duty at station to be established in the Yosemite National Park. (March 24, W.D.)

MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.

First Lieut. Herbert C. Gibner, asst. surg., having reported his arrival at San Francisco, will report in person to the commanding general, Department of California, for assignment to temporary duty at the General Hospital, Presidio of San Francisco. (March 19, W.D.)

Capt. Raymond F. Metcalfe, asst. surg., having arrived on the transport Sherman, Feb. 3, will report to the commanding general, Department of Luzon, for assignment to duty. (Feb. 6, Phil. D.)

Dental Surg. John A. McAlister, Jr., from duty at Fort Sheridan, Ill., to take effect at such time as will enable him to comply with this order, and will proceed to San Francisco, and take transport to sail from that port on or about May 5, 1908, for the Philippine Islands. (March 20, W.D.)

The following changes in the stations and duties of contract surgeons, U.S. Army, are ordered: Contract Surg. George W. Daywalt from further duty at Fort De Soto, Fla., and will proceed to Fort McDowell, Cal., for duty at the Depot of Recruits and Casuals, Angel Island; Contract Surg. Andrew V. Stephenson from duty at the Depot of Recruits and Casuals, Angel Island, and will proceed on the transport to sail from San Francisco about May 5, 1908, for the Philippine Islands, for duty. (March 21, W.D.)

Capt. Frank T. Woodbury, asst. surg., from duty in the Philippines, will proceed on the transport to sail from Manila about June 15, 1908, to San Francisco for further orders. (March 21, W.D.)

Capt. Will L. Pyles, asst. surg., will proceed to Camp Connell, Samar, for duty. (Feb. 7, Phil. D.)

Capt. Wallace De Witt, asst. surg., having reported his arrival at San Francisco, will proceed upon the expiration of his leave to Fort Yellowstone, Wyo., for duty. (March 19, W.D.)

Leave for four months, with permission to go beyond the sea, to take effect upon his arrival at San Francisco, on or about April 15, 1908, is granted Capt. Henry S. Greenleaf, asst. surg. (March 25, W.D.)

Capt. Charles Y. Brownlee, asst. surg., from duty at the Pacific Branch, U.S. Military Prison, Alcatraz Island, Cal., and will proceed at the proper time to San Francisco and take the transport from that place about May 5, 1908, for the Philippine Islands for duty. (March 25, W.D.)

Contract Surg. Thomas G. Holmes is relieved from duty with the 7th Infantry at Fort Wayne, Mich., and will take the first available transport from San Francisco for the Philippine Islands for assignment to duty as heretofore ordered. (March 25, W.D.)

The following named enlisted men of the Hospital Corps, now at the Depot of Recruits and Casuals, Fort McDowell, Cal., will be sent to the stations designated, for duty: Sergt. 1st Class Eugene Weber to the General Hospital, Washington Barracks, D.C., for duty with Co. C, H.C.; Sergt. 1st Class Patrick Haughey to the recruit depot, Columbus Barracks, Ohio; Sergt. 1st Class Ulysses G. Donston to Fort Barry, Cal.; Sergt. Theodore M. Blank to Vancouver Barracks, Wash. (March 21, W.D.)

Leave for two months, to take effect about May 5, 1908, is granted Capt. Jay W. Grissinger, asst. surg. (March 24, W.D.)

The following changes in the stations and duties of officers of the Medical Department are ordered: Major Thomas U. Raymond, surg., upon arrival in the U.S., will proceed to San Antonio, Texas, for duty, to relieve Major William P. Kendall, surg. Major Kendall will proceed to Fort Ethan Allen for duty. (March 24, W.D.)

Sergt. 1st Class John Nan Kervis, H.C., now at Camp John Hay, Benguet, for recuperation, is relieved from duty at Camp Connell, Samar, and will be sent to Manila for duty. (Feb. 6, Phil. D.)

Sergt. Harry C. Regan, H.C., recruit depot, Fort Slocum, N.Y., will be discharged from the Army by purchase. (March 20, W.D.)

Sergt. 1st Class Max Werner, H.C., upon expiration of furlough, will report to the C.O., General Hospital, Washington Barracks, D.C., to await retirement. (March 21, W.D.)

Sergt. 1st Class Herbert E. Wetherby, H.C., Fort Douglas, Utah, will be sent to Manila on first available transport. (March 21, W.D.)

Sergt. 1st Class Francis M. Fitts, H.C., Fort Reno, Oklahoma, will be sent to Fort William Henry Harrison, Mont., for duty. (March 19, W.D.)

Sergt. 1st Class George Gibbons, H.C., now at the Depot of Recruits and Casuals, Fort McDowell, will be sent to Fort Sheridan, Ill., for temporary duty, and from there to Fort Benjamin Harrison, Ind. (March 21, W.D.)

CORPS OF ENGINEERS.

Second Lieut. John A. Holabird, C.E., Fort Leavenworth, will proceed to Fort Riley for temporary duty with a detachment of Co. I, 3d Battalion of Engineers, at that post. (March 13, D. Mo.)

The following changes in the stations and duties of officers of the Corps of Engineers are ordered: Capt. Frederick W. Alstaetter from further duty under the immediate orders of Major Henry C. Newcomer, to take effect at once, and will proceed to and take station at Wheeling, W. Va., relieving Capt. Frank C. Boggs of the work and duties in his charge, together with the money, property, and records pertaining thereto. Captain Boggs upon being thus relieved will proceed to and take station at Washington, D.C., reporting to Lieut. Col. Harry F. Hodges, general purchasing officer of the Isthmian Canal Commission, for duty under his immediate orders. (March 20, W.D.)

First Lieut. William D. A. Anderson, C.E., is relieved from his present duties, to take effect at such time as will enable him to comply with this order, and will proceed about Aug. 1, 1908, to West Point, N.Y., for duty. (March 21, W.D.)

PAT DEPARTMENT.

Capt. William H. Burt, paymr., upon arrival at San Francisco will proceed to Chicago, Ill., for duty. (March 25, W.D.)

Major James Canby, paymr., upon arrival at San Francisco, will proceed to Vancouver Barracks, Wash., for duty as chief paymaster, Dept. of Columbia, with station at Portland, Ore. (March 25, W.D.)

ORDNANCE DEPARTMENT.

The following assignments to stations of ordnance sergeants are ordered: Morris P. Kuhn to the Post of Jolo, Jolo, for duty; Richard N. Davidson to Camp Connell, Samar, for duty. (Feb. 5, Phil. D.)

Ord. Sergt. Horace W. Bivins will proceed to Camp McGrath, Batangas, for duty. (Feb. 5, Phil. D.)

Capt. Leroy T. Hillman, O.D., will proceed after July 1, 1908, to Toledo, Ohio; Cleveland, Ohio, and Indianapolis, Ind., for the purpose of making an inspection of the 1st and 2d Field Batteries, Ohio N.G., and Light Battery A, of the Indiana N.G. Captain Hillman will also proceed after July 1, 1908, to Fort Sheridan, Ill.; Waukegan, Ill.; Milwaukee, Wis.; Fort Snelling, Minn., and Minneapolis, Minn., for the purpose of making inspections of Batteries E and F, 4th Field Art.; Battery C, Illinois N.G.; Battery C, 3d Field Art., and Battery B, Minnesota, N.G. (March 20, W.D.)

Lieut. Col. Orin B. Mitchell, O.D., will proceed from New York Arsenal to Camden, N.J., and Phoenixville, Pa., for the purpose of making an inspection of Battery B, Field Art., N.J., and Battery C, Field Art., of Pennsylvania. (March 20, W.D.)

SIGNAL CORPS.

First Lieut. William N. Haskell, Signal Corps, will proceed to Fort Leavenworth for the purpose of observing the electrical laboratory and methods pursued at the Army Signal School. (March 20, W.D.)

First Class Sergt. Dennis J. Bowe and Sergt. George Curran, Signal Corps, Cuba, will be sent to Fort Wood, N.Y., for duty. (March 25, W.D.)

ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL.

CAVALRY.

4TH CAVALRY.—COL. E. Z. STEEVER.

Color Sergt. Herman Hering, 4th Cav., upon the receipt of this order will be placed upon the retired list. (March 24, W.D.)

8TH CAVALRY.—COL. H. P. KINGSBURY.

Sick leave for one month, to take effect on or about April 1, 1908, is granted 2d Lieut. Frank M. Andrews, 8th Cav., Fort Yellowstone, Wyo. (March 16, D.D.)

10TH CAVALRY.—COL. J. A. AUGUR.

Sergt. Benjamin Smith, Troop C, 10th Cav., upon the receipt of this order, will be placed upon the retired list. (March 20, W.D.)

ARTILLERY.

BRIG. GEN. A. MURRAY, CHIEF OF ARTILLERY.

2D FIELD ARTILLERY.—COL. S. W. TAYLOR.

Vetn. Sidney L. Hunter, 2d Field Art., will proceed to Fort Mackenzie, Wyo., for the purpose of administering the mallein treatment to public animals at that post. (March 25, W.D.)

COAST ARTILLERY CORPS.

Sergt. Major James G. Thompson, junior grade, C.A.C., Fort McKinley, Me., will be sent to Fort Monroe, Va., for duty. (March 20, W.D.)

The leave granted 1st Lieut. Frank T. Thornton, C.A.C., is extended twenty days. (March 17, D.C.)

Lieut. Col. Charles G. Woodward, C.A.C., acting inspector general of the department, is granted leave for twenty-five days, to take effect on or about March 6, 1908. (Feb. 29, D.G.)

Second Lieut. Fielding L. Poindexter, C.A.C., having been examined and found physically disqualified for the duties of a first lieutenant of Coast Artillery by reason of disability incident to the service, his retirement from active service as a first lieutenant, is announced to date from March 11, 1908. (March 21, W.D.)

First Lieut. Lewis Turtle, C.A.C., in addition to his other duties will assume charge of construction work at Fort Dade and Fort De Soto, Fla., relieving 1st Lieut. James A. Thomas, C.A.C., of that duty. (March 24, W.D.)

Capt. Robert F. Woods, C.A.C., is relieved from assignment to the 155th Co., and is placed on the unassigned list. He will report in person to the commanding officer, Artillery District of Portland, for assignment to duty on his staff. (March 25, W.D.)

INFANTRY.

2D INFANTRY.—COL. F. W. MANSFIELD.

Leave for three months, with permission to go beyond the sea, is granted Chaplain Alfred A. Pruden, 2d Inf. (March 23, W.D.)

Capt. Charles H. Muir, 2d Inf., will proceed to Fort William McKinley, Rizal, for examination for promotion. (Feb. 6, Phil. D.)

First Lieut. Philip J. Lauber, 2d Inf., and 2d Lieut. Kenyon A. Joyce, 6th Cav., will proceed to Camp Gregg, Pangasinan, and report to Capt. Consuelo A. Stoane, Philippine Scouts, for the purpose of carrying on work for the Military Information Division. (Feb. 7, Phil. D.)

3D INFANTRY.—COL. T. C. WOODBURY.

Leave for fifteen days, to take effect about March 18, with permission to apply for an extension of fifteen days, is granted Capt. George H. Shields, Jr., 3d Inf., aide-de-camp. (March 17, D.D.)

7TH INFANTRY.—COL. J. W. DUNCAN.

Sick leave for three months is granted Chaplain John A. Anderson, 6th Inf., Fort William Henry Harrison, Mont. (March 23, D.D.)

7TH INFANTRY.—COL. D. CORNMAN.

Par. 10, S.O. 57, March 9, 1908, W.D., relating to Chaplain George H. Jones, 7th Inf., is revoked. Chaplain Jones is transferred to the Coast Artillery Corps, to take effect July 1, 1908, and will then proceed to the Presidio of San Francisco, Cal., for duty. (March 24, W.D.)

8TH INFANTRY.—COL. F. A. SMITH.

First Sergt. John Miller, Co. H, 8th Inf., upon the receipt of this order, will be placed upon the retired list. (March 21, W.D.)

Capt. Frederick S. L. Price, 8th Inf., is detailed as professor of military science and tactics at the North Georgia Agricultural College, Dahlonega, Ga., to take effect Aug. 8, 1908, vice Capt. Ezekiel J. Williams, 5th Inf., who is relieved from duty at that college, and will then proceed to Fort Leavenworth as heretofore ordered. (March 25, W.D.)

10TH INFANTRY.—COL. H. A. GREENE.

So much of Par. 1, S.O. No. 301, Dec. 26, 1907, W.D., as directs Major Lyman W. V. Kennon, 10th Inf., upon the expiration of his sick leave to join his regiment is revoked. Major Kennon, upon the expiration of the leave of absence granted, will join his regiment. (March 21, W.D.)

Leave for two months, to take effect upon his arrival with his regiment in the United States, is granted 2d Lieut. Manuel M. Garrett, 10th Inf. (March 25, W.D.)

14TH INFANTRY.—COL. J. C. DENT.

Second Lieut. Emory S. Adams, 14th Inf., will report to his office, with station in Manila, relieving 2d Lieut. Frank Moorman, 24th Inf., who will report to his regimental commander for duty. (Feb. 3, Phil. D.)

16TH INFANTRY.—COL. C. GARDENER.

So much of Par. 8, S.O. 49, Feb. 28, 1908, W.D., as relates to Capt. Edgar Ridenour, 16th Inf., is revoked. (March 25, W.D.)

18TH INFANTRY.—COL. T. F. DAVIS.

First Lieut. George C. Lewis, 18th Inf., having been detailed for duty in the Signal Corps, will proceed by first available transportation to San Francisco, Cal., and thence to Fort Worden, Port Townsend, Wash., for duty. (Feb. 7, Phil. D.)

20TH INFANTRY.—COL. M. P. MAUS.

Leave for two months, to take effect about June 1, 1908, is granted 2d Lieut. George F. N. Dailey, 20th Inf., Presidio of Monterey. (March 18, D. Cal.)

Leave for one month and twenty days, to take effect on or about May 12, 1908, is granted 2d Lieut. William J. McCaughey, 20th Inf., Presidio of Monterey. (March 17, D. Cal.)

21ST INFANTRY.—COL. C. A. WILLIAMS.

Capt. Wilson Chase, 21st Inf., having transferred all accountability in order to avail himself of leave is, at his own request, relieved from duty as regimental quartermaster. He will, until further orders, be carried "unassigned." First Lieut. Philip Powers, 21st Inf., is appointed acting regimental quartermaster. (March 18, 21st Inf.)

22D INFANTRY.—COL. A. REYNOLDS.

Leave for fifteen days, to take effect about April 15, 1908, is granted 1st Lieut. William G. Doane, 22d Inf., Fort McDowell. (March 18, D. Cal.)

Capt. William H. Wassell, 22d Inf., will proceed to Fort Bayard, N.M., General Hospital, for observation and treatment. (March 19, W.D.)

24TH INFANTRY.—COL. W. PAULDING.

Leave for two months, effective on or about April 1, 1908, is granted 1st Lieut. Robert G. Rutherford, Jr., 24th Inf. (March 23, D.E.)

Leave for two months, to take effect about April 20, 1908, is granted 1st Lieut. Robert G. Rutherford, Jr., 24th Inf. (March 23, D.E.)

First Lieut. Charles J. Nelson, 24th Inf., in addition to his other duties will assume charge temporarily, of construction work at Madison Barracks, N.Y., relieving 1st Lieut. Francis C. Endicott, 5th Inf., temporarily in charge of those duties. (March 21, W.D.)

Leave for one month is granted 1st Lieut. Ira F. Lavel, 24th Inf. (March 25, W.D.)

The leave granted Capt. George E. Thorne, 24th Inf., is extended two months. (March 25, W.D.)

30TH INFANTRY.—COL. E. B. PRATT.

First Lieut. Benjamin E. Wade, 30th Inf., upon arrival at San Francisco, Cal., will report in person to the commanding general, Dept. of California, for duty pending the sailing of the transport on or about May 5, 1908, when he will join his regiment. (March 24, W.D.)

First Lieut. Eldred D. Warfield, 30th Inf., is relieved from duty as aide-de-camp on the staff of Major Gen. Adolphus W. Greely, to take effect March 27, 1908. Lieutenant Warfield will retain station at St. Paul, Minn., until the expiration of his present leave when he will join his regiment. (March 25, W.D.)

PHILIPPINE SCOUTS.

Capt. John B. Sanford, P.S., now sick in quarters at Camp Josman, Guimaras, will, upon being reported as fit for duty, proceed to Tagabiran, Samar, for duty with his company. (Jan. 11, D.V.)

The leave granted 1st Lieut. Julian De Court, P.S., is extended one month. (March 25, W.D.)

Second Lieut. Fred L. Gerlach, P.S., recently appointed from sergeant major, 7th Inf., with rank from March 18, 1908, will report for duty to the commanding general, Dept. of California, San Francisco, in time to sail on the transport leaving that city for Manila about May 5, 1908. (March 25, W.D.)

RETIRED OFFICERS.

At the request of the Governor of Georgia, Major Frederick L. Palmer, retired, with his consent is detailed for duty with the militia of Georgia. (March 20, W.D.)

Major Frederick L. Palmer, retired, at his own request is relieved from duty at St. Joseph's College, Philadelphia, Pa. (March 20, W.D.)

BOARDS OF OFFICERS.

A board of medical officers will meet at the Army General Hospital, Presidio of San Francisco, on the forenoon of Wednesday, March 18, 1908, for the purpose of making physical examination of officers tested in horsemanship, immediately after the completion of such tests. Detail for the board: 1st Lieuts. Charles L. Foster, William A. Wickline and William A. Duncan, asst. surgs. (March 13, D. Cal.)

Col. Marion P. Mau, 20th Inf., Presidio of Monterey, Cal., will proceed to the Presidio of San Francisco March 18, 1908, for the purpose of testing his skill and endurance in horsemanship. (March 13, D. Cal.)

A board of officers, to consist of Majors William C. Borden, William B. Banister and James D. Glennan, surg., is appointed to meet at Manila for the examination of officers of the Medical Department for promotion or advancement. (March 25, W.D.)

GENERAL COURTS-MARTIAL.

A. G.C.M. is appointed to meet at Fort Meade, S.D., March 30. Detail for the court: Col. Robert H. Loughborough, 13th Inf.; Lieut. Col. Charles M. O'Connor, 8th Cav.; Major James Lockett, 4th Cav.; Major Richard M. Blatchford, 11th Inf.; Major John S. Kulp, Med. Dept.; Capt. Robert J. Duff, 8th Cav.; Charles W. Farber, 8th Cav., Edwin B. Winans, 4th Cav., Hamilton S. Hawkins, 4th Cav., Guy S. Norvell, 8th Cav., William T. Patten, 13th Inf., and James Justice, 19th Inf.; 1st Lieut. Robert J. Reaney, 2d Cav.; 1st Lieut. Morton C. Mumma, 2d Cav., judge advocate. (March 14, D. Mo.)

A. G.C.M. is appointed to meet at Governors Island, N.Y., March 26, 1908. Detail: Col. John L. Chamberlain, I.G.; Col. James N. Allison, Sub. Dept.; Lieut. Col. George P. Scriver, Signal Corps; Lieut. Col. Edward F. Glenn, 23d Inf.; Lieut. Col. Robert F. Ames, 12th Inf.; Majors John S. Mallory, 12th Inf., Lloyd S. McCormick, I.G., and Adelbert Cronkhite, C.A.C.; Capt. Alvan C. Read, 12th Inf., Capt. William T. Johnston, 15th Inf., A.C.A., judge advocate. (March 19, D.E.)

Major Thomas B. Dugan, 12th Cav., and Capt. William H. Berthas, 4th Inf., will proceed to Governors Island, N.Y., as witnesses in the case of 1st Lieut. John A. Pearson, 7th Cav. (March 24, W.D.)

ASSIGNMENTS TO REGIMENTS.

The following promotions and assignments of officers of the Field Artillery are announced:

Lieut. Col. Edward T. Brown, 1st Field Art., promoted to colonel, rank Feb. 25, 1908, assigned to 5th Field Art.

Major David J. Rumbough, 3d Field Art., promoted to lieutenant colonel, rank Feb. 25, 1908, assigned to 1st F.A.

Capt. William Lassiter, 6th Field Art., promoted to major, rank Feb. 25, 1908, assigned to 3d F.A.

Colonel Brown will report in person to the commanding general, Dept. of California, for assignment to duty pending the sailing of the transport upon which he may secure franking, when he will proceed to the Philippines Division. Lieutenant Colonel Rumbough will remain on duty at his present station until further orders. Major Lassiter will remain on duty at Fort Riley, Kas., as recorder of the Field Artillery Board until further orders. (March 21, W.D.)

The following assignments to regiments of officers recently promoted are ordered:

Lieut. Col. William Paulding, 18th Inf., promoted to colonel, rank March 8, 1908, assigned to 24th Inf.

Major William A. Nichols, 1st Inf., promoted to lieutenant colonel, rank March 8, 1908, assigned to 18th Inf.

Capt. Tredwell W

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The late Gen. George W. Cullum in his will provided for the publication "in the year 1900 and decennially thereafter" of continuations of Cullum's Register of the Officers and Graduates of the U.S. Military Academy. The trustees, Hugh L. Scott, superintendent; S. E. Tillman, Professor of Chemistry, Mineralogy and Geology; Gustav J. Fiebiger, Professor of Engineering; William B. Gordon, Professor of Natural and Experimental Philosophy; Charles P. Echols, Professor of Mathematics, have issued a circular to the graduates, stating that a supplemental volume will be printed in 1910, which will give the records in full of all graduates since June, 1900, and will continue the records of all other graduates up to Jan. 1, 1910, if living, otherwise to date of death. The circular continues: "You are therefore earnestly requested to return this circular at the earliest practicable moment, in order that the work of compiling the records of ten years may begin at once; compliance with this request will enable the work to begin, but it can only be completed by additional data from each graduate at a later date, and it would greatly facilitate the progress of the work if every officer would, without further notice, on Jan. 1, 1900, and 1910, send in additional records for the preceding year. The records should be carefully prepared in accordance with the model provided, as it will not be practicable to send proof sheets for the personal revision of graduates. The trustees will use all reasonable diligence to make the records of officers complete, but the Biographical Register cannot be what it should be unless every graduate returns a full record of his own service, both military and civil. The trustees have confided the preparation and editing of the new volume to

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Lieut. Charles Braden, who was secretary of the Association of Graduates from 1880 to 1900, and who, in addition, rendered very material assistance in the preparation of the supplemental volumes of these dates. He is therefore familiar with the work to be done and has a fuller knowledge of the records of the association than any other graduate.

Many citizens of Kentucky have joined in a memorial to the President which is virtually an appeal for Federal interference in the civil affairs of that state. The memorialists state that farmers who desire to grow tobacco are prevented from doing so by armed forces of outlaws known as "night riders," who are burning barns, plant beds and dwellings, and whose crimes include that of murder. It is further set forth that grand juries refuse to find indictments, that the courts are unable to punish the guilty and that the governor of the state is incapable of dealing with the situation. The memorialists explain that they are aware that the request for Federal interference should come from the governor, and state that their purpose is to bring about some understanding between the state authorities and the Federal authorities which shall lead to the suppression of lawlessness. It will be observed that the situation for the present at least is one for the state authorities of Kentucky, including the governor and the National Guard. Should the governor confess himself unable to deal with it and request the President to interfere the case would be different. Or if the postal service should be interfered with or other Federal interests injured by the outlaws, the President, following the historic precedent established by his distinguished Democratic predecessor, Mr. Cleveland, might employ United States troops to suppress anarchy in Kentucky, even in the absence of a request from the governor. As a matter of pride, however, the state of Kentucky should prove to the world that her own police power is quite equal to the emergency.

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ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL.

PUBLISHED WEEKLY.—ESTABLISHED 1863, REG. U.S. PAT. OFF.

Office, No. 20 Vesey street, New York.

Box 558.

ARMY AND NAVY GAZETTE.

ESTABLISHED 1879, REG. U.S. PAT. OFF.

Cable address Armysnavy, New York.
Entered at the New York P. O. as Second Class Matter.

NEW YORK, SATURDAY, MARCH 28, 1908.

THE NAVY'S TRIUMPH IN PEACE.

In the simple announcement from the Navy Department on March 12 that the American battleship fleet had that day anchored inside Magdalena Bay is formal notice of an event which rounds out an achievement unparalleled in the history of the world's navies. It meant substantially that the most powerful American fleet ever assembled under a single command had completed a cruise of some twelve thousand knots, extending from the North Temperate Zone, through the tropics and around the continent in four days less than the three months originally allotted to it. If to this statement is added the report of the Commander-in-Chief, Rear Admiral Evans, that the fleet is in better condition than when it sailed from Hampton Roads and ready for any service on one day's notice, the cruise must be recognized not only as unique but as marking the opening of a new epoch in the growth of American sea power. The event is one in which the whole nation may rejoice and it calls for the heartiest congratulations, first, to the gallant officers and men of the fleet itself, then to the designers and builders of its ships, and, finally, to the fearless and enterprising spirit which conceived the cruise and took the responsibility for its performance.

Certain developments in connection with the cruise are worthy of attention at this time. Scarcely had the fleet cleared from Hampton Roads than there began an extraordinary onslaught of criticism upon American battleship design and construction. Starting with a published attack by a civilian unversed in naval science, the outbreak speedily extended into the Navy itself, involving many officers—all of them capable, upright and sincere—in a controversy over technical questions of ship design which every true friend of the Service must regard with the keenest regret. With the merits of this controversy we have at present nothing whatever to do. It centers upon technical questions both delicate and perplexing, and it must be left to be determined by the scientific experts upon whose integrity and sound judgment the efficiency of the whole Navy inevitably depends. We may suggest, however, that this unhappy controversy was begun at a singularly ill-chosen and inopportune time. For if, while it was still in progress, one of the great ships in route to the Pacific had been lost or seriously injured, even by a demonstrably unavoidable accident, the effect would probably have been to embitter the controversy and create a public sentiment gravely prejudicial to naval interests. It is, therefore, a cause for thankfulness that the cruise throughout was without an accident worthy of serious mention. The seaworthiness of the ships, the alertness, efficiency and enthusiasm of their officers and the unsurpassed discipline and general conduct of their enlisted men all combined to make the passage of the fleet from the Eastern to the Western ocean a performance which has challenged the admiration of the naval authorities of the world.

It is, perhaps, from foreign observers that the importance of the cruise has received the broadest recognition. German naval critics accept it as conclusive proof of the excellence of our battleships and their personnel, and declare that the cruise will greatly increase American naval prestige, at the same time adding to the esprit de corps for which our naval Service is already famous. British experts are also profoundly impressed with the performance, and praise it as worthy of the best achievements of naval genius. The French pronounce it the crowning revelation of American naval efficiency. When the itinerary of the fleet was announced several French naval experts ventured the prediction that at least some of the ships would develop structural weaknesses or experience breakdowns in their engine rooms. These predictions have been completely refuted by events, and the French experts frankly acknowledge that the demonstration given by the United States Navy of its ability to keep the sea raises it to an equality with that of Great Britain. The Japanese experts also recognize the cruise as a convincing proof of American naval effi-

cency and as one of the greatest achievements of history, the Japanese Office of Foreign Affairs accepting it as "a guarantee of the peace of the world." In Russia the belief is expressed—somewhat reluctantly—that the announcement that the American fleet is not to remain in the Pacific means that the "war cloud" between Japan and the United States has been completely dispelled.

It will be observed that the moral effect of this remarkable cruise has been to make peace more secure. That was its highest purpose. The visit of the fleet to several of the important ports of South America aroused impressive demonstrations of the intimate friendship which exists between the leading Southern republics and the United States, and the ultimate effect will be to bring those nations and our own into still closer relations. On the other hand, the appearance of the fleet at Samoa, Hawaii, the great ports of the Australian Commonwealth, and the Philippines, will serve as an expression of the friendly attitude of the United States with respect to international interests in the Pacific. Our national policy and purpose regarding those interests are clear and absolutely non-aggressive. We seek no territory, we covet no unfair advantage in trade or commerce, asking only that our interests already acquired shall be respected as we respect those of others. Such, briefly stated, is the mission of the great fleet which Admiral Evans has successfully piloted through perilous courses into the waters of the Pacific, and that mission, we confidently predict, will be accomplished not only without disturbing the peace of the world but in a manner to make peace more lasting.

The importance of this cruise in its bearing upon American naval policy will be both powerful and beneficent. The Navy has shown itself in larger stature than ever before. It has proved that it can accomplish great missions of peace as successfully as it can accomplish missions of war when necessity demands. And finally the fact has been disclosed to the nation that we have officers and bluejackets and ships equal to the best in the world and ready on the minute for the task of national defense. These facts cannot but appeal to the national pride and the national imagination. They afford indisputable evidence that the money spent in establishing the present state of preparedness has been wisely invested. With that so clearly demonstrated, the people should, and we believe they will, be heartily in favor of granting additional funds for a further advance in the direction of the highest attainable naval efficiency.

A MILITARY LESSON FROM AUSTRALIA.

While the Australian Commonwealth is more than seven years old, its political development has proceeded so quietly that little attention has been paid to it in other countries except, of course, in England, where it has been observed with deep and solicitous interest. The ultimate federation of the six Australian colonies was long ago recognized as a foregone conclusion by careful students of colonial tendencies. The federation of Canada, whereby the Dominion has become a nation in everything but name, set an example which appealed irresistibly to the imagination of the white inhabitants of the Australian colonies. The impulse derived from that example was enforced by changing conditions on the Pacific and by an enlightened understanding that the waters of that ocean are to be the theater of the momentous activities of the future in commerce, territorial enterprise and international politics. Separate and unattached, save by sentimental ties of uncertain strength, the six Australian colonies were weak, unharmonious and most insecure. United, bound together in a compact federation based upon liberal laws and progressive policies, they might become a political unit of great power and influence. These aspirations brought the Australian Commonwealth into being on Jan. 1, 1901, and the event marks the dawn of a new era in the colonial enterprises of the British empire.

One of the principal reasons that induced the Australian colonies to federate was the consciousness of their helplessness in defense so long as they remained apart. The need of measures to insure united action in mutual defense had been sharply accentuated by various causes, and one of the first problems taken up for consideration after the confederation became a fact was that of creating a military establishment capable of protecting the new government against domestic disorder or foreign aggression. Prior to the confederation each of the six colonies had maintained a small military force of its own, with its own commandant, permanent staff, permanent troops, militia and volunteers. Each of these forces was distinct from the others, there were wide diversities in training, uniform, equipment and conditions of service, and the immediate task was to unify these elements into a single harmonious force. This undertaking was assigned to Major Gen. Sir Edward Hutton, of the British army, who was sent out from England, and the results of his endeavors amount to a high achievement in military development and organization. Public sentiment in Australia is opposed to the maintenance of a large standing army—economic and political considerations both contending against it—and consequently the basis of the military organization of the Australian Commonwealth is a citizen army, though there is a small regular or permanent force.

The Australian Defense Force, as the new army is officially designated, is thus divided into the permanent forces and the citizen forces. In time of war the entire male population, barring some unimportant exceptions, is liable to be called out for service, and to provide for such contingencies the male population is divided into

four classes. These classes—they would be called out in the order given—are as follows:

1. All men of the age of eighteen years and upward but under thirty, who are unmarried or widowers without children.
2. All men of the age of thirty years but under forty-five who are unmarried or widowers without children.
3. All men of the age of eighteen years and upward but under forty-five who are married or widowers without children.
4. All men of the age of forty-five years and upward but under sixty.

Members of this force are not required, unless they voluntarily agree, to serve beyond the limits of the Commonwealth or those of territory subject to its authority. The garrison troops provided for under the organization number 11,753. The field troops, peace establishment, number 13,882, with sixty guns, increasing to 27,769, with seventy-six guns on a war footing. In addition there are about 30,000 members of rifle clubs having a semi-military organization who form a reserve. There is therefore available a citizen army of more than 69,000, with seventy-six guns, available for active service, and taking into consideration the fact that Australia sent 848 officers and more than 15,000 men to South Africa for the Boer war, it is believed that the force above indicated could be largely and promptly expanded without seriously dislocating existing units.

The permanent forces of the Commonwealth, who are at all times subject to call for active service, consist of the administrative and instructional staff, the Royal Australian Artillery, numbering about seven hundred officers and men, the Engineers and submarine mining section, about one hundred in number; the Army Service Corps, Ordnance Corps and Medical Corps. The instruction, training and organization of the citizen forces are similar to those of the best modern armies, and have been devised and conducted largely by experienced officers specially detailed from the British army.

Our interest in the Australian military undertaking lies, however, not so much in the size, composition or organization of the army thus created as it does in the foundation upon which it depends. The people of Australia are virtually a unit in upholding this army. So patriotic is their interest in it that all shades of political opinion are united in its support. There is, indeed, a growing feeling throughout the Commonwealth in favor of compulsory military service patterned after the Swiss system, and the Australian Prime Minister, Hon. Alfred Deakin, in the course of a speech delivered at the Colonial Conference in London last June, declared that Australia hoped soon to reach the ideal in which universal citizenship should combine universal military service.

It may be that among a people so thoroughly aroused to the needs of defense as the Australians have shown themselves to be, a resort to compulsory military service will not be necessary. They have, in fact, adopted a measure calculated to avert any such necessity, and this they have done by stipulating that military training shall be compulsory in every state-supported school. Under this provision cadet corps are established in such schools the members of which are given practical training in rifle shooting, athletics, drill and other branches of military routine. The cadets are taught to recognize the duty they owe their country in the matter of defense, and they are subjected to discipline which makes them alert, respectful, obedient and upright. From the great number of boys who undergo this compulsory training at school, it is believed, the citizen army will draw from year to year a sufficient number to keep its ranks filled to the maximum. In a word, the Australian Commonwealth, with a wisdom exceeding its age, has adopted compulsory military training as a means of averting the need of compulsory military service. It is an innovation in the military policies of English-speaking countries, and it presents a lesson which older countries using the same tongue might study with profit.

ADMIRAL EVANS'S OPINION.

Judging from the despatches in the daily papers some one in Washington is taking advantage of the guileless innocence of the secular press to make it appear that Admiral Evans is engaged in an active attempt to discredit our Navy. Now all that is actually known of what is contained in Admiral Evans's report on the question of battleship construction we give in another column of this issue, leaving our readers to judge how far it sustains the sensational statements telegraphed from Washington. As to question of the location of the armor belt note, for example, this statement of Admiral Evans: "It is understood on the latest ships this question is of little importance, as the citadel armor is but one inch less in thickness than that on the water line, and for those ships already built it is believed that if bridges are removed and all weights which will be landed when war breaks out are taken into consideration the ship will rise to the six to twelve inches which is believed to be the maximum that it could be desired to raise them." As to Constructor Robinson, he holds that, low as it is, the armor belt needs to be still lower, as owing to the pitching and rolling a shot could get under the armor. "It would seem," he says, "that a belt starting at the level of the bottom of the present belt and made of the maximum width and thickness possible, at the same time assuring proper protection to the turrets and gun emplacements, is a reasonable compromise."

We have no sympathy with the effort to make it appear that the Navy Department and the chairman of the Sen-

ate Committee are engaged in the attempt to suppress facts. Whatever the excellences of our naval vessels, and however well they may compare with those of foreign navies, there is no doubt that they are subject to improvement, and intelligent and well directed criticism will help to bring about this improvement. But official reports and official testimony calling attention to specific defects in our naval vessels are for the guidance of our naval authorities in the matter of future construction and are not designed to furnish material for sensational newspaper writing. There is not a single feature of any naval vessel afloat anywhere upon the sea that cannot be criticized from the point of view of the ideal warship, but this does not prove that the question of the adjustment of and compromise between the various incompatible conditions involved in battleship construction has not been settled as satisfactorily in our Navy as in any other in the light of the facts and the experience available at the different periods of construction. Criticism which implies change must take into consideration all of the factors involved in naval construction, and it will be only misleading if it is from the point of view of one idea men of any class.

MORE OFFICERS FOR THE ARMY.

The passage by the Senate March 24 of the bill to increase the number of officers of the Army by over six hundred to make up for the number constantly away from their regiments and organizations on detached and detailed duty, has been fully expected since it was reported from the Military Committee. The promptness with which the Senate acted has been somewhat of a surprise. There was hardly what might be called debate. If the measure had anything like as fortunate a prospect awaiting it in the House there would be cause for congratulation. Yet there are many members of that body who have since the bill passed the Senate expressed the belief that with some reduction in the number of officers to be added the bill would pass the lower branch and become law. The bill as it passed the Senate is as follows:

Authorizing extra officers for the Army. Be it enacted, etc. That hereafter positions vacated by officers on the active list of the Army detailed for stated tours of duty the usual length of which is not less than one year, in the General Staff Corps, not exceeding forty-two; as aides to general officers, not exceeding thirty-six; to college duty in the several states and territories, not exceeding one hundred; to duty with the organized militia, not exceeding one to each state, territory, and the District of Columbia; at the U.S. Military Academy, West Point, N.Y., not exceeding seventy-five; upon recruiting service, not exceeding ninety-five; as instructors and staffs at the special Service schools for officers at Fort Monroe, Va., Fort Riley, Kas., and Fort Leavenworth, Kas., not exceeding sixty; to duty with the civil government in the Philippines, with the Philippine Scouts, and with the Isthmian Scouts, and with the Isthmian Canal Commission, not exceeding sixty; as military attachés abroad, not exceeding fifteen; at the military prisons, not exceeding fifteen; as acting judge advocates, not exceeding fifteen; other miscellaneous details, not exceeding fifty-seven; in all, not exceeding six hundred and twelve, shall be subject to the provisions of Section 27 of the Act approved Feb. 2, 1901, respecting the filling of such vacancies and the return of such officers to duty with their permanent arm, corps, or detachment: Provided, That all the details hereinbefore named shall be distributed among the several grades from colonel to second lieutenant in the discretion of the President, subject only to the limitation that they shall be, as nearly as practicable, in the following proportions, to wit: Two colonels to three lieutenant colonels to five majors to nine captains to eight first lieutenants to seven second lieutenants.

Brig. Gen. Aaron S. Daggett, U.S.A., retired, in an address opposing the restoration of the Army canteen, which he delivered before the House Committee on Alcoholic Liquor Traffic March 25, contended that when the canteen was in existence it inculcated into the men a "beer habit" which led them to frequent saloons and resorts of questionable character. With all due respect to General Daggett's opinion on this subject, we beg to assure the public that it is flatly at variance with the opinions of a great majority of Army officers—line officers in command of troops, medical officers, inspection officers and officers of the Inspector General's Department. Drunkenness in the Army has increased, not decreased, since the canteen was abolished; hospital admissions for alcoholism have increased, desertions have increased and trials by military courts on charges arising from drunkenness have increased. We make this statement upon data contained in official reports, and if General Daggett will consult those reports he will discover that Army conditions as to health, sobriety, discipline and efficiency have undergone a marked decline since the canteen was abolished. The trouble with General Daggett is that he seeks what from his point of view is an ideal army—an army of total abstainers, so freed from the frailties of common human nature as to be above the reach of human nature—an idea both fantastic and impossible, if desirable.

The bill introduced in the Senate March 25 by Senator Knox granting to enlisted men of the Army the privilege of retiring after twenty-five years' service should find ready acceptance in both branches of Congress. It would not only render a needful degree of consideration to many old and deserving soldiers who have spent their best years in the Service, but its effect upon the Army as a whole would be to promote contentment and help to retain in the ranks men who, hopeless of completing the thirty year limit now required for retirement, are threatened with an old age of privation and hardship. The increasing exactions of our military training, such as the technical skill required in coast defense, signal service, etc., make it important that when men are trained for those duties all reasonable efforts shall be made to retain them in the Army as long as they are capable of performing the work. The bill to grant retirement after twenty-five years of service would contribute greatly to that end, and its enactment into law would be in accord with sound military policy.

THE SIXTIETH CONGRESS.

The following bills have passed the Senate: S. 6235, providing for the disposition of useless papers in the executive departments; S. 5665, for the purchase of land for the military post at Fort Sheridan; H.R. 17710, to increase the efficiency of the life-saving service, as published in our issue of March 14, page 729, has now passed both Houses; S. 5254, granting certain Civil War pensions. Also H.R. 19408, to authorize the Secretary of War to donate to the Albert Sidney Johnston Camp, Confederate Veterans of San Antonio, Tex., fifty obsolete small arms. Also S. 3126, to carry into effect the judgment of the Court of Claims in favor of the contractors for building the U.S.S. Indiana.

S. 28, which passed the Senate March 20, amends an act to provide for ocean-mail service between the United States and foreign ports. Authorizes a subsidy to encourage ocean-mail service on routes to South America, to the Philippines, to Japan, to China, and to Australasia, and provides that if no contract is made under the provisions of this act for a line of ships between a port on the Atlantic coast south of Cape Charles and South American ports, the Postmaster-General shall, provided two or more lines are established from North Atlantic ports, require that one of said lines shall, upon each outward and homeward voyage, touch at least two ports on the Atlantic coast south of Cape Charles, regard being had in the selection of such ports of call to geographical location and to the volume of the export and import business of the ports so selected.

S. 5262, which passed the Senate March 21, provides: "That until Congress shall have authorized the registry of vessels of the United States of vessels owned in the Philippine Islands, the government of the Philippine Islands is authorized to adopt, from time to time, and enforce regulations governing the transportation of merchandise and passengers between ports or places in the Philippine Archipelago. That on and after the passage of this act the same tonnage taxes shall be levied, collected, and paid upon all foreign vessels coming into the United States from the Philippine Islands which are required by law to be levied, collected, and paid upon vessels coming into the United States from foreign countries. That the provisions of law restricting to vessels of the United States the transportation of passengers and merchandise directly or indirectly from one port of the United States shall not be applicable to foreign vessels engaging in trade between the Philippine Islands and the United States. That such of the navigation laws of the United States as are in force in the Philippine Islands in regard to vessels arriving in the Philippine Islands from the mainland territory and other insular possessions of the United States shall continue to be administered by the proper officials of the government of the Philippine Islands.

S. 5617, authorizing the Secretary of the Navy to accept and care for the gifts presented to vessels of the Navy of the United States, passed the Senate. Also H.R. 16471, for the relief of George H. Penrose; S. 6071, granting pension to the widow of Elmer Otis, late lieutenant colonel, 7th U.S. Cav.; S. 2671, authorizing extra officers for the Army. The text of this bill was published in our issue of Dec. 21, page 420; S. 5083, authorizing certain life-saving apparatus to be placed at the Farallon Islands, off the coast of California.

The Senate has passed the following: S. 568, for the relief of Capt. George Van Orden, U.S. Marine Corps; S. 5473, to authorize the Secretary of the Navy in certain cases to mitigate or remit the loss of rights of citizenship imposed by law upon deserters from the naval service.

The following bills were favorably reported in the Senate on March 25: H.R. 4763, transferring Comdr. William Wilmot White from the retired to the active list of the Navy; H.R. 12476, to place the name of William S. Shackleford on the retired list of the Navy as pharmacist; S. 5590, for the promotion of Joseph A. O'Connor, carpenter in the U.S. Navy, to the rank of chief carpenter, and place him on the retired list; S. 3125, for the relief of Jabez Burchard; H.R. 134, for the relief of Archibald G. Stirling, recently midshipman, U.S. Navy; S. 3952, to restore to the active list of the U.S. Marine Corps the name of Robert Morgan Gilson, with amendments; also each with an amendment; S. 879, for the relief of John S. Higgins, paymaster, U.S. Navy; and H.R. 12499, for the relief of Clarence Frederick Chapman, U.S. Navy.

In the Senate on March 19, the Committee reported favorably S. 6192, a substitute for a number of pension bills, including the following: S. 3413, increase to the widow of Joseph D. Daniels, late lieutenant commander, U.S. Navy, who served through the Civil War and died at Baltimore, Md., March 23, 1865, of disease incurred in service and line of duty; S. 5179, to the widow of Ebenezer W. Stone, late captain, 21st Regiment, U.S. Inf., who served during the Civil War as a lieutenant colonel, 61st Regiment, Mississippi Volunteer Infantry, entered the Regular Army May 11, 1866, as second lieutenant in the 12th Infantry, and was retired with rank of major April 26, 1898.

H.R. 603, reported with amendment in the Senate on March 24, adds a provision for increase of pension to the widow of Alexander N. Shipley, late captain and assistant quartermaster, U.S.A.

The Medical Department Bill, S. 1424, passed the Senate Jan. 28 in the form published by us Feb. 1, page 580. On Feb. 8, page 604, we noted the House amendments, and as we last week stated, on page 770, the House passed the bill as amended. The Senate disagreeing with the amendments of the House, appointed conferees on March 17. Not until March 24 was action taken by the House in the matter of conference. The bill is now in the hands of the following conferees: For the Senate, Messrs. Warren, Scott and Taliaferro; for the House, Messrs. Young, Capron and Slayden.

In the Senate on March 19 Mr. Perkins submitted an amendment proposing to appropriate \$700,000 to enable the Secretary of the Navy to establish a naval station at Pearl Harbor, Hawaii, intended to be proposed by him to the naval appropriation bill; Mr. Dick submitted an amendment, providing that payments of increase of pay for foreign service which have heretofore been made to officers and enlisted men of the Army serving on Army transports in the Philippine Islands shall be allowed by the accounting officers in the settlement of their accounts, intended to be proposed by him to the Army Appropriation Bill.

In the Senate on March 24 Mr. Culberson submitted an amendment proposing to appropriate \$350,000 for the construction of a sea wall at Fort Travis, Galveston, Tex., intended to be proposed by him to the Fortifications Appropriation Bill.

In the Senate on March 25 Mr. Frye submitted an amendment to Fortifications Appropriation Bill, proposing to appropriate \$650,000 to enable the Secretary of

War to purchase all land on Cushing's Island, Portland Harbor, Maine, not at present owned by the government.

Mr. Brown submitted the following concurrent resolution, which was considered by unanimous consent and agreed to: "Resolved by the Senate (the House of Representatives concurring), That the Secretary of War be instructed to investigate and report a plan for the preservation and commemoration of old 'Fort Kearney,' in the state of Nebraska."

The Senate having insisted upon its amendment to the bill (H.R. 15653) to increase the pension of widows, minor children, etc., of deceased soldiers and sailors of the late Civil War, the war with Mexico, the various Indian wars, etc., and to grant a pension to certain widows of the deceased soldiers and sailors of the late Civil War, disagreed to by the House, appointed Mr. McCumber, Mr. Scott and Mr. Taliaferro as the conferees on the part of the Senate.

Adverse report has been made in the Senate on S. 1582, to make Oct. 12 a legal holiday.

For the creation of a national university at the seat of the Federal Government, S. 6232 and H.R. 19465, identical bills, were introduced last week in the Senate and House, respectively. The purpose of said university is stated in the bills, to be: "To promote the advance of science, pure and applied, and of the liberal and fine arts by original investigation and research; to provide for the higher instruction and training of men and women for posts of importance and responsibility in the public service of state or nation, and for the practice of such callings and professions as may require for their worthy pursuit a higher training; to co-operate with the scientific departments of the Federal Government, with the colleges of agriculture and the mechanic arts founded upon the proceeds of the Federal land grant of 1862, with the state universities, and with other institutions of higher learning." It is provided that the board of trustees may accept gifts, legacies, donations, and so forth, from private individuals for the benefit of the university. The bill appropriates \$500,000 for the university.

The following have passed the House: H.R. Res. 124, authorizing the presentation of the statue of President Washington, now located in the Capitol grounds, to the Smithsonian Institution; H.R. Res. 155, authorizing the Secretary of War to loan certain tents for use at the national convention of the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks to be held at Dallas, Tex., in July, 1908; S.R. 58, to establish harbor lines in Wilmington Harbor, Cal.; H.R. 18689, to furnish two condemned cannon and balls to the city of Winchester, Va.; H.R. 16268, appropriating \$150,504,000 for invalid and other pensions; H.R. 4780, donating certain obsolete Springfield rifles, etc., to Old Guard of Columbus, O., an organization composed entirely of veterans of the Civil War, and organized for the purpose of firing salutes over the graves of deceased comrades and for parading on patriotic occasions.

The House passed the following resolution on March 19: "Resolved, That the President of the United States be, and he is hereby, requested to inform this House, if not incompatible with the public interests, by what authority of law he has exercised the functions of government in the Panama Canal Zone since the date of the expiration of the Fifty-eighth Congress, or by what right or authority the executive, legislative, and judicial functions in the Zone have been performed since that date."

On March 21 the House passed the Fortification Bill H.R. 19355, a synopsis of which was published in our issue of March 21, page 770.

H.R. 15463, providing for changing the title of warrant machinists, U.S. Navy, to machinist, for the promotion of machinists after six years from date of warrant, according to law governing the promotion of other warrant officers, and for other purposes, has been formally reported in the House, with an amendment, providing that machinists, on promotion, shall receive the same pay and allowances as are now or may hereafter be allowed chief boatswains, etc., the italicized words being new. The report states that "since the transfer of the Engineer Corps to the line, most of the engineer work falls upon the warrant machinists, and it is especially important that their personnel should be kept up to the standard their duties require. The effect of this bill would be to promote 104 warrant machinists to chief machinists at a cost of about \$6,408 per annum. Next year there would be but one promotion and the following year fourteen, providing those who have served six years pass successfully the examination required. The passage of this bill will place all warrant officers of the Navy on the same basis as to pay and allowances. It has been twice recommended by the Navy Department."

Favorable report has also been made on H.R. 19418, granting ten condemned cannon for the purpose of marking certain historic positions connected with the American Revolution within Stony Point State Park, on the Hudson River, Rockland county, N.Y.; also H.R. 15862, to provide for the extension of the immigration dock in the city of New York and the construction of a suitable ferry landing; S.R. 6, for the erection of a statue in Washington, D.C., in honor of John Witherspoon.

The following bills were favorably reported in the House on March 25: H.R. Res. 157, authorizing the Secretary of War to receive for instruction at the Military Academy at West Point Mr. Colon Eloy Alfaro, of Ecuador; H.R. 19863, granting pensions and increase of pensions to certain soldiers and sailors of the Regular Army and Navy and certain soldiers and sailors of wars other than the Civil War, and to widows and dependent relatives of such soldiers and sailors; H.R. 18618, fixing the status of the Porto Rico Provisional Regiment of Infantry; H.R. 15438, for the establishment and organization of a corps of trained women nurses for the United States Navy, as published in our issue of Feb. 1, page 582; H.R. 7578, to purchase three new steam colliers.

H.R. 4892, relating to the pay of mates in the Navy, has been reported in the House, amending pay clause to read: "When at sea, \$1,200; on shore, duty, \$1,080; on leave or waiting orders, \$960." Upon the recommendation of the Acting Secretary of the Navy the following section is added: Section 2. That mates in the Service on Aug. 1, 1894, and who have been retired under the provisions of an act of that date, shall, from and after the passage of this act, receive the same pay as retired warrant officers of like length of service at the date of retirement; and that all mates in the Service shall be classed as warrant officers.

In a communication forwarded to the House Secretary Metcalf charges in substance that the failure of Congress to make appropriations in accordance with Department estimates has resulted in a virtual stoppage in the work on armor and armament for new ships. Secretary Metcalf asks for an immediate appropriation of \$2,000,000, to be applied to the armor and armament of warships now under construction. The Secretary declares that unless that amount is appropriated at once the Department will be confronted with the necessity of

either suspending all payments on this kind of work about the middle of April or of suspending payments of all kinds until after July 1, when the new appropriation becomes available. The Secretary says: "In fact, the latter course has already been entered upon and no such bills have been paid since the sixth of this month. The result has been an accumulation of unpaid bills amounting to about \$500,000."

In speaking upon the pension bill, H.R. 16268, which passed the House on March 21, Representative William A. Ashbrook, of Ohio, made the plea that "pension laws should be drafted out of a goodly mixture of gratitude, generosity and justice," and introduced the following letter:

The White House, Washington, Jan. 31, 1908.
Hon. Henry C. Loudenslager, Chairman Committee on Pensions, House of Representatives.

My Dear Sir: The inclosed letter from Congressman Ashbrook explains itself. I have seen Herbert O. Kohr, the man for whom the pension is asked. He served for six years in the Regular Army, both in the Philippines and in China, with an honorable record. He then went into private life; was engaged in a public work at Oldwine, Ia., and while engaged in duty a dynamite explosion caused him to lose both eyes, his left arm, and otherwise maimed him, so that he is absolutely helpless for life. He is dependent upon charity. If we had proper laws as to employers' liability, a man thus disfigured by a dynamite explosion would be pensioned for life anyhow. As we have no such proper laws, I earnestly hope that the Pension Committee will grant him a pension. I would do the same for any man who has served well in the Army of the United States and who afterwards while working hard for his living is disabled for life by an accident which, if our laws were proper, would also mean that he was pensioned for life. I very earnestly press his claim.

Sincerely yours,
THEODORE ROOSEVELT,
President of the United States.

Adverse report has been made in the House on H.R. Res. 117 and H.R. 10502, which proposed to change the location of the Grant Memorial in the Botanic Garden in the city of Washington. The committee recommend that the trees standing on the memorial site be removed and the memorial erected there.

The Secretary of the Treasury has transmitted to the House a letter from the Secretary of War, submitting an estimate of appropriation for the purchase of land adjoining the military reservation of Fort Des Moines, Ia., for use as a drill ground for the garrison, \$50,600.

The bill, H.R. 10416, to correct the naval record of Lieut. William Williams, which was favorably reported by the Military Committee of the House, as stated in our issue of March 14, page 740, was on March 19 taken from the Committee of the Whole and recommitted to the House Naval Committee on motion of Mr. Butler.

Bills before Congress appear on page 804.

THE MARINE CORPS BILL.

We congratulate the Marine Corps upon the promptness with which the House Naval Committee have taken action upon the bill, H.R. 19611, in their favor, the text of which will be found among the bills published on page 804 in this week's issue. The report, made to the House only four days after the introduction of the bill, sets forth in vigorous terms the need for the increase provided for in the bill. The committee say:

"This bill provides for the increase of 89 officers and 1,500 enlisted men and gives to the commandant of the corps the rank of major general. The committee, after careful consideration of the hearings, found the above increase to be an urgent necessity. During the last session of the last Congress this committee recommended an increase of 1,200 enlisted men and a corresponding increase in commissioned officers, by way of a provision in the Naval Appropriation Bill, which provision was ruled out on point of order. By reason of this failure in legislation the commissioned and enlisted force of the corps have been compelled to perform more strenuous and arduous duties than is required of any other branch of the Service. This is due to the fact that the scope of duty of the corps at sea, in the insular possessions, and in the continental limits of the United States has very considerably increased the requirements of the corps. At present 67 per cent. of the officers and enlisted men are doing duty outside of the continental limits of the United States, the greater portion of which duty is in enervating tropical climates."

The situation as regards the majors is set forth in a letter from the brigadier general, commandant of the Marine Corps, in which he says: "Out of 15 majors allowed by law, one is on practical sick leave by order of the surgeon because of a compound fracture of the leg received in the line of duty in Cuba. Three of the 5 majors at home have just returned from a full tour of duty in the tropics. Of the 9 majors now away from the United States 5 will soon be due to return to the United States from a full tour of foreign service."

The report continues: "At present, of the 72 captains of the line, less than one year of duty in the United States can be allowed between tours of duty away from the United States. A great number of officers have already completed their tours of foreign duty and can not be relieved, as there are at present but one-third of the force of officers and men to relieve the two-thirds away from the United States.

"Because of the shortage of officers in the Quartermaster's and Paymaster's Departments, officers of the line are, at present, detailed for that duty, and frequently this duty is in addition to their line duties. This staff duty makes these line officers responsible for government funds and stores amounting to thousands of dollars. Under the law these line officers are not bonded, and any loss to the government would simply subject the offending officers to trial by court-martial without any financial liability on their part to reimburse the government for the loss. The necessity for bonded officers in the staff department seems to be a pressing one."

"In the consideration of the increase of the enlisted force the attention of the committee was drawn to the fact that the enlisted man of the Marine Corps is at present compelled to do guard duty, day on and day off; that is, he is on post eight hours every other day during the entire year; and during his off day he is compelled to attend drills and perform necessary police work incident to garrison life. In the Army, duty of this character is prohibited.

"Like the officers, 67 per cent. of the enlisted men are doing duty away from the United States and only 33 per cent. are at home available for their relief. In the Philippine Islands alone there are 250 enlisted men who have already served over two and one-half years in that enervating climate with no prospect of relief unless provided by this legislation.

"In the consideration of the office of commandant of the corps the committee recommends that the rank be raised to a major general in lieu of a brigadier, by reason of the strength of command, and thereby placing that

office on an equal footing in rank, with the other branches of the naval and military services for a like strength of command. The heads of the various bureaus of the Navy Department have the corresponding rank of major general in the Army, and an officer of the Army charged with the responsibility of like strength of command as the commandant of the Marine Corps, has the rank of major general. The last commandant of the corps was a major general when the strength of command was but 211 officers and 6,812 men, while the present strength is 278 officers and 8,771 men. If the present bill becomes a law the strength will be 367 officers and 10,271 men. The major general's command in the Army is 9,232 men.

"At the present time there are on shore in the United States 3,184 enlisted men, while there are on shore outside the United States 2,907, and on cruising vessels 2,237, making a total of 5,144 men to be relieved by 3,184."

ALASKA-YUKON-PACIFIC EXPOSITION.

The Committee on Industrial Arts in the House has reported with amendments H.R. 10530, to encourage the holding of an Alaska-Yukon-Pacific Exposition at the city of Seattle, state of Washington, in the year 1909. Section 2 provides: That there shall be exhibited at said exposition by the Government of the U.S., from the Smithsonian Institution, the National Museum, and the Library of Congress, such articles and material of an historical nature as will serve to impart a knowledge of our national history, and especially of the history of Alaska, Hawaii, and the Philippine Islands, and that part of the U.S. west of the Rocky Mountains. There shall be exhibited from the Executive Departments of the U.S. such exhibits as will illustrate the function and administrative faculty of the Government and demonstrate the nature of our institutions and their adaptation to the wants of the people.

The International Bureau of American Republics is invited to make an exhibit of the resources of the American Republics, particularly with a view to establishing closer trade relations between the U.S. and said Republics. The members of the Government board, with other officers and employees of the Government who may be detailed to assist them, including officers of the Army and Navy, shall receive no compensation in addition to their regular salaries, but they shall be allowed their actual and necessary traveling expenses, together with a per diem in lieu of subsistence, to be fixed by the Secretary of the Treasury, while necessarily absent from their homes engaged upon the business of the board. Officers of the Army and Navy shall receive said allowance in lieu of the subsistence and mileage now allowed by law; and the Secretary of War and the Secretary of the Navy may, in their discretion, detail retired army or navy officers for such duty. Any provision of law which may prohibit the detail of persons in the employ of the U.S. to other service than that which they customarily perform shall not apply to persons detailed for duty in connection with said Alaska-Yukon-Pacific Exposition.

The Secretary of the Treasury is to place on exhibition, in connection with the exhibit of his Department, a life-saving station, fully equipped with all apparatus, furniture, and appliances now in use in life-saving stations in the U.S., and the Secretary of Commerce and Labor a complete exhibit of the fish and fisheries of the United States, paying special attention to the fish and fisheries of the Pacific Ocean, with a view to demonstrating, in the fullest manner possible, the economic value of such fish and fisheries. The bill appropriates \$250,000.

WHY THE FORTIFICATION BILL WAS CUT.

Representative Swagar Sherley, of Kentucky, on March 20, in the House, explained the Committee's reasons for reporting H.R. 19355, the Fortification Bill, carrying only \$8,210,611, whereas the estimates called for \$38,445,945.36. Mr. Sherley said: "The committee did not report an appropriation that contemplated the expenditure of any great amount upon the Atlantic or Gulf coasts, and that was because of a desire upon the part of the committee to balance the conditions of fortifications in the country at large. I believe it to be the view of the committee also that we should in the future (and that has been the policy in the preparation of this bill) complete units as far as possible as we go along.

"And in regard to the possessions lying outside of the United States, the committee has seen fit to appropriate practically for the Hawaiian Islands and for the Philippines only. Nothing is provided for Guam, nothing for Cuba, and nothing for any other outlying possessions. At the Hawaiian Islands provision has been made for the completion of all the fortifications contemplated there, except those in connection with Pearl Harbor and a few of the smaller guns. In regard to Pearl Harbor there was no difference of opinion on the part of the members of the committee. All of us were in unit in believing that the Hawaiian Islands are the great vantage point for the control of the Pacific and for the protection of the Pacific seacoast of America. We are anxious to proceed in the further fortification of those islands whenever conditions as the result of legislation by Congress are such as will warrant us in so proceeding. But your committee would have been subject to a just criticism if it had brought in an appropriation for the placing of certain batteries at the entrance of Pearl Harbor when that harbor was in the condition that it is now in. It is known to all who have been there or investigated it that it is impossible to carry into that harbor ships of any great size, and that is true not simply owing to the depth of the water, but from the tortuous character of the channel. It is the duty of Congress, as the result of the suggestion of the Committee on Naval Affairs, to determine whether it wants to make a naval base and station of Pearl Harbor. Until Congress has so acted, there is absolutely no reason why this committee should authorize the appropriation looking to the fortification of Pearl Harbor.

"In regard to the Philippine Islands, the committee has made appropriations looking to the complete fortification of an additional island at the mouth of Manila Bay. There are contemplated in the final fortifications of that harbor the establishment of batteries upon four islands. One of these is now practically completed, and this bill carries an authorization for the complete fortification upon Cariboa Island. Corregidor is now practically completed."

Referring to the report of the Chief of Artillery for 1907, showing the requirements of the coast defense as projected by the National Board, Mr. Sherley continued: "I know it came as a distinct shock to me—and I am sure it will to quite a number of others—that, upon the final completion of all the fortifications proposed for

continental America and for the insular possessions, it will require an Army of some 55,000 men to properly man these guns, and that number simply providing one shift for twenty-four hours of duty a day. In other words, assuming that it will cost \$1,000 per man, which, I think, can be taken as a minimum expenditure for the cost of a soldier during a year, the manning by corps that will have no relief of all the fortifications of the United States and the insular possessions would require an annual expenditure of \$55,000,000. That is another reason why we should be slow in the appropriations, and should not, out of a false fear, amplify these batteries that are necessary for the coast defense. Of course they should be ample, but with such tremendous expenditure, both in their creation and in their maintenance afterward, they should not be more than ample."

THE QUESTION OF THE ARMOR BELT.

A report was received at the Navy Department the past week from Admiral Evans with reference to the criticisms recently made of the armor belt on the battleships and of other matters of construction brought before the Senate Naval Committee. The report, which was received by mail, is now in the hands of the President. In this report Admiral Evans says: "Judging from the figures contained in several replies from commanding officers which relate to this subject, it would appear that better protection might have been afforded had these belts been originally placed between six inches and one foot higher; this on the theory that the commanding officer would admit sufficient water before an action to sink the belt to within about 18 inches above the water line; but even this is open to question, for it has been noticed that even when heavy laden and in the smooth to moderate seas, which have thus far characterized this cruise, the ships frequently exposed their entire belt and the bottom plating beneath. It must be remembered that even a five or six-inch shell (of which there would be a great number) could inflict a severe and dangerous injury if it struck below the belt, while otherwise the water line, even with the belt entirely submerged, is, on account of the casemate armor and coal, immune to all except the heaviest projectiles. The fact is that under the sea conditions in which a battle may be fought a belt of eight feet in width, if considered alone, is too narrow to afford the desired protection wherever it may be placed; and the question becomes an academic discussion with certain arguments on each side. It is understood on the latest ships, this question is of little import, as the citadel armor is but one inch less in thickness than that on the water line, and for these ships already built it is believed that if after bridges are removed and all weights which will be landed when war breaks out are taken into consideration, the ship will rise from 6 to 12 inches, which is believed to be the maximum that it could be desired to raise them."

Accompanying the report of Admiral Evans is one on the flagship Connecticut by Naval Constr. R. H. Robinson, who says: "As to the much vexed question of armor belt location, the weather and sea conditions of this trip have been unusually good, but even under these conditions the bottom of the belt of various ships has been frequently visible due to pitching and rolling, and it would seem that the location of the bottom of the belt was not excessively low, as an injury below the belt would be much more serious than one above it, and could be made by a shell of any caliber when the bottom of the belt is exposed. It is realized that the condition of loading various vessels of the fleet was unusual, the single item of reserve feed water ranging from thirty tons in several ships to as high as eight hundred tons in one ship. In addition to which are unusual spare parts, target practice ammunition, etc. It would hardly be denied by anyone that it is desirable to have the greatest area and thickness of armor possible, and it would seem that a belt starting at the level of the bottom of the present belt and made of the maximum width and thickness possible, at the same time assuring proper protection to the turrets and gun emplacements, is a reasonable compromise."

At a conference between Assistant Secretary Newberry and Admiral Capps Thursday the above extracts from the reports were selected to be given out to the press. The statement gives the date of Constructor Robinson's report as March 4, and that of Admiral Evans as March 6. The latter is the day that an important conference between President Roosevelt, Secretary Metcalf, Admiral Cowles, Admiral Pillsbury and Captain Winslow was held at the White House. It is understood that it was not the intention to have the report that has been sent on by Admiral Evans the past week completed until later, but the situation in consequence of the testimony before the Senate Naval Committee made it necessary to expedite it and orders were sent March 6 to Admiral Evans to that effect. Besides the statements embodied in the extracts above it is known that the report recommends that certain ships be selected to be fitted as flagships and that the rest (and practically all the ships of the fleet are flagships) be stripped of unnecessary weight. The beat cranes are pronounced dangerous in an engagement and liable to fall if hit by a shot and put a turret or a gun out of action. The after bridges are regarded as dispensable, and the turrets are held to be unsafe.

The report of Admiral Evans represents the work of over two hundred officers. Each officer from the captain down, paymaster, surgeon, executive officer, engineers, all without exception that had to do with the sailing and fighting efficiency of the ship, received a long list of questions for specific answer. These answers when received by the captain were forwarded to the flagship and there turned over to Naval Constr. Richard H. Robinson, who was ordered to the Connecticut four days before the sailing of the Battleship Fleet from Hampton Roads for the special duty of taking charge of the report of the efficiency of the fleet. Constructor Robinson digested the various reports and prepared the final report for review by Admiral Evans, who, in the main, concurs with the conclusions drawn from the statement of facts throughout the answers. The report is the most voluminous one ever received at the Department, and it covers all the ground of controversy raised by the recent criticisms from prominent officers heard before the Senate Naval Committee. Several copies of the report have been hurriedly made and it is being read by various bureau chiefs and the members of the Board of Construction.

Last summer, when Admiral Evans was ordered to detail boards to determine what weights could be removed from the battleships, he made the following statement in his letter to the commanding officers of the ships: "It will be remembered that all our ships are now of greater displacements than that of their original design, and in consequence they not only have an increased draught of water, but, in the case of armored ships, their armor belt is practically awash at load draft, which

leaves them, as far as protection is concerned, but little better than armored cruisers."

The general board of the Navy, in 1906, officially recommended a reduction of weights on battleships, in order to raise the armor belt, saying: "The military value of our completed battleships will be much increased by any reduction of weights, since, with few exceptions, they carry their armor belts too low to protect the water line when they are loaded for sea. That this defect would be disastrous in action is shown by the fate of the Russian battleships in the battle of Tsushima."

The General Board has reported each year to the Secretary of the Navy its opinion that the water-line armor belt should be disposed around the full-load line, in preference to the "normal water line." When making their report for 1907, the members of the board declared: "Normal displacements should not be considered in connection with questions of armor distribution. Belt armor should be based on full-load displacement and so disposed as to afford adequate protection at that draft. At full-load displacement all of our battleships in commission have the water-line belts awash or entirely submerged. It therefore follows that all material not absolutely necessary should be removed in order to bring the belts as far up as possible."

The Senate Naval Committee is still at work on the hearings in regard to construction. No day has been set for another public hearing. Senator Penrose is so ill that if he lives he will not be able to attend to any business this winter. Senator Tillman is also ill at his home in South Carolina. This leaves only two Democrats on the committee effective for duty, and one of them is partially deaf. The Republicans left on the committee are: Messrs. Hale, Perkins, Gallinger, Burrows and Dick. Mr. Hale is the dominating figure. It rests with him whether the investigation shall be continued.

VARIOUS NAVAL ITEMS.

Orders were issued at the Navy Department, March 24, for placing in commission the torpedo boats Fox, Farragut and Blake. These three boats will be added to the torpedo flotilla which now comprises the sixth division of the Pacific Fleet. The fourth flotilla, as constituted before these additions, consisted only of the Perry and Preble. All of these vessels are now at the Mare Island Navy Yard. No one has yet been designated by the Navy Department to take command of this flotilla. When it is placed in service each of the three big divisions of the Navy will have one division of torpedo boats.

The Commander-in-Chief, U.S. Atlantic Fleet, has commanded the following men for the acts of bravery enumerated after their names: P. F. Logan, fireman, second class, jumping overboard from the dock at Callao, Peru, at considerable risk to himself in an effort to save from drowning Coal Passer Warnock, of the New Jersey; V. G. Gallison, master-at-arms, second class, jumping overboard from the dock at Callao, Peru, and rescuing at considerable risk to himself two men who had fallen into the water; Robert Parent, seaman, jumping overboard from the dock at Callao, Peru, and at considerable risk to himself rescuing two men who had fallen into the water.

The world's output of shipping during 1907 aggregated 3,300 vessels, with a total tonnage of 3,221,339. Great Britain and Ireland, with 1,571 vessels and 1,724,921 tons (including 51,800 tons warship displacement), produced half of it. Germany comes second in the number of ships with 513, the United States being fourth with 189. In tonnage, however, the United States output ranks next to Great Britain, being 488,340 tons. Germany comes third with 315,584. Japan takes the fifth place, both in number of ships and tonnage.

In an article on the use of reinforced concrete in shipbuilding the Scientific American says: "The use of reinforced concrete armor on warships has recently been suggested. An Italian engineer, Lorenzo d'Adda, has been led by the success of 'concrete land fortifications, as revealed in the Russo-Japanese war, to construct armor plates of reinforced concrete, covered with thin plates of steel as protection against the immediate effects of the impact of shells. Concrete armor plates, even when reinforced by stout and closely inlaid iron bars, must obviously be much thicker than hardened steel armor; but as the specific gravity of the material is only one-third that of steel, the weight of the armor need not be increased, while its cost may be very greatly diminished. The substitution of reinforced concrete for steel armor on a first-class battleship would effect a considerable saving. The practicability of the substitution will be decided by the result of experiments, soon to be made, on the effect of shots on the reinforced concrete plates."

In his article in the April Scribner, "The Westward Tide of Commerce Through Suez," Charles M. Pepper tells us that "the aids and subsidies passed by the Japanese Diet in 1907 for steamship lines and ship construction was only a little below \$5,000,000, and in the Budget for 1908 there is \$1,300,000 for subsidizing the European or Suez service. There is also a rumor that a new line of steamships of 6,000 tons and upward will be established between Kobe and New York, via Suez. In 1907 the mercantile marine of Japan consisted of 1,446 steamships of a gross tonnage of 1,025,000, and of 4,044 sailing ships of foreign model whose gross tonnage was 346,000."

The cruiser Des Moines and the gunboat Dubuque reported their arrival on March 19 at Port au Prince, to protect American interests.

The boat building shop in the navy yard, Norfolk, Va., is engaged in the construction of a 30-foot gasoline launch for the U.S.S. Sylph, the boat being designed for sixteen knots speed.

It is expected that the Idaho will be delivered at the navy yard, League Island, Pa., about March 26. The commandant has orders to place the vessel in commission as soon as practicable after preliminary acceptance by the government.

Rear Admiral Sebree's squadron of the Pacific Fleet, composed of the Tennessee, Washington and California, arrived at Redondo, Cal., March 23.

The U.S.S. Machias is to be fitted out for service as a tender for the submarines. The work will be done at the Portsmouth (N.H.) Navy Yard.

From now on for the next two months the various ships on the Pacific Station will be sent in to Mare Island for repairs and refitting, to put them in good shape for the grand naval review that is to take place in conjunction with the Battleship Fleet when that organization sails north from Magdalena Bay.

Admiral Evans has placed on file in the Navy Department a letter commending the bravery of Midshipman John T. G. Stapler, of the Rhode Island, who at Punta Arenas Feb. 5, with the aid of a number of seamen un-

der his command, saved the lives of Midshipmen Starr and Osborn, who were thrown from a capsized dingy off Sandy Point. The Admiral says that Captain Murdoch, of the Rhode Island, communicated to him officially the facts in regard to Midshipman Stapler's performance and he commends his decision and courage and expresses his appreciation of his prompt and unselfish conduct and his quickness and decision in complete disregard of personal danger in the effort to aid his brother officers in their danger.

The New Hampshire will leave League Island for New York Monday, March 30. In the New York yard the new ship will remain for two months to have various fittings and needed work done to her. Capt. C. McR. Winslow, assistant to the Chief of the Bureau of Navigation, who is to have command of the New Hampshire, will take her around.

The U.S.S. Buffalo left San Diego, Cal., March 25, for Magdalena Bay with supplies for the Atlantic Fleet and a large amount of mail matter.

Officers and men on the Atlantic Battleship Fleet are sending home interesting and highly valued souvenirs in the shape of Neptune certificates. Some of them are in the form of expensively lithographed diplomas, setting forth in appropriately tall-sounding language the fact that the holder has been duly initiated with all due ceremony in the august presence of Neptune Rex. Proof of the genuineness of the document appears in the authentic signature countersigned by "Davy Jones."

The U.S.S. Newark was placed in commission on March 23, 1908, at the navy yard, New York, for duty as station ship at the Naval Station, Guantanamo Bay, Cuba.

According to a report received at the Navy Department from Lieutenant Gherardi, who visited Indefatigable Island and in the Galapagos, one thousand miles off the coast of Ecuador, in the vain search of Frederick Jeffs, no sign was found to show whether the man was rescued or had died on the island. Jeffs was a member of the crew of a Norwegian ship which was wrecked last May. His comrades got away on a raft and were rescued. Jeffs was sick and insisted on staying behind. His razor was found beside one of many old camp fires, near which were the bones of turtles—the only signs of his existence. No bits of clothing, no human bones, and no utensils of any kind could be found. From this it would seem that Jeffs had either been taken off the island by some rescue party, or by savages from some adjoining island, or in despair had thrown himself into the sea and been devoured by the huge man-eating sharks which infest those waters.

Six members of the graduating class at the Naval Academy who failed in their physical examination will have their re-examination May 19. All of the twenty-six who failed in the mental examination will have their re-examination June 12.

The official report of the investigation of the taking of \$3,800 from the safe of Paymaster Skipwith, U.S.N., on the U.S.S. Milwaukee shows that the safe probably was locked, and the paymaster was not away from the ship at the time the funds were stolen. The vessel was at target practice in Magdalena Bay at the time. The report shows that all possible precautions were taken, and that the robber in some way must have obtained the combination of the safe.

The silver service which is to be presented to the battleship Montana by the state whose name the ship bears is now on exhibition in New York, and will be formally presented about May 1. The silver is from Montana mines and the bodies of the pieces were hammered up by hand from heavy sheet metal. The designs include much that is symbolic of the sea and the state, and the seals of the state and the Navy Department indicate the official character of the gift.

With the placing in commission of the new battleship Idaho at the League Island Navy Yard under command of Capt. S. W. B. Diehl, the Navy Department will have three new battleships on the Atlantic coast. The other two are the Missouri, in command of Capt. J. C. Fremont, and the New Hampshire, in command of Capt. Cameron McR. Winslow.

The gunboats Marietta and Paducah, which have been at Guantanamo, Cuba, preparing for target practice, were on March 25 ordered to Hayti.

President Roosevelt has announced that one of the new battleships will be named the Florida as a mark of respect for the memory of Senator William J. Bryan.

The presence of the cruiser Tacoma at the Island of Curacao, off the coast of Venezuela, has given rise to considerable speculation as to why she went there. The vessel is simply on a cruise in the West Indies, it is said in Washington, and her visit to Curacao was simply an incident of the cruise. She is going later to Cartagena and thence to Colon, and after a brief stay there will proceed to Guantanamo for target practice.

The British cruiser Scylla has picked up, thirty miles west of St. Thomas, W.I., the small boat in which the warship's captain put out to his ship while that vessel was stationed at Grenada, B.W.I., March 18. The captain was in an exhausted condition when found and the boat was water-logged.

THE NAVY.

Secretary of the Navy—Victor H. Metcalf.
Assistant Secretary of the Navy—Truman H. Newberry.

Commandant, U.S.M.C.—Brig. Gen. George F. Elliott.

VESSELS OF U. S. NAVY IN COMMISSION.

ATLANTIC FLEET.

Rear Admiral Robley D. Evans, Commander-in-Chief. The mail address of the battleship fleet, and of the Yankton, Culgoa, Glacier and Panther and other vessels stationed at points in the Pacific should be addressed "Pacific Station, via San Francisco, Cal." Mail must be prepaid with domestic postage, and must bear the name of the ship for which it is intended.

First Squadron.

Rear Admiral R. D. Evans, commanding.

First Division.

CONNECTICUT, 1st C.B.S., 24 guns. (Flagship of Rear Admiral Evans.) Capt. Hugo Osterhaus. At Magdalena Bay, Lower California.
KANSAS, 1st C.B.S., 24 guns. Capt. Charles E. Vreeland. At Magdalena Bay, Lower California.
LOUISIANA, 1st C.B.S., 24 guns. Capt. Richard Wainwright. At Magdalena Bay, Lower California.
VERMONT, 1st C.B.S., 24 guns. Capt. William P. Potter. At Magdalena Bay, Lower California.

Second Division.

Rear Admiral William H. Emory, Commander.

GEORGIA, 1st C.B.S., 24 guns. (Flagship of Rear Admiral Emory.) Capt. Henry McCrea. At Magdalena Bay, Lower California.

VIRGINIA, 1st C.B.S., 24 guns. Capt. Seaton Schroeder. At Magdalena Bay, Lower California.
NEW JERSEY, 1st C.B.S., 24 guns. Capt. William H. H. Southerland. At Magdalena Bay, Lower California.
RHODE ISLAND, 1st C.B.S., 24 guns. Capt. Joseph B. Murdoch. At Magdalena Bay, Lower California.

Second Squadron.

Rear Admiral Charles M. Thomas, Commander.

Third Division.

MINNESOTA, 1st C.B.S., 24 guns. (Flagship of Rear Admiral Thomas.) Capt. John Hubbard. At Magdalena Bay, Lower California.

OHIO, 1st C.B.S., 20 guns. Capt. Charles W. Bartlett. At Magdalena Bay, Lower California.

MAINE, 1st C.B.S., 20 guns. Capt. Giles B. Harber. At Magdalena Bay, Lower California.

MISSOURI, 1st C.B.S., 20 guns. Capt. Greenleaf A. Merriam. At Magdalena Bay, Lower California.

Fourth Division.

Rear Admiral Charles S. Sperry, Commander.

ALABAMA (flagship of Rear Admiral Sperry), 1st C.B.S., 18 guns. Capt. Ten Eyck W. D. Veeder. At Magdalena Bay, Lower California.

ILLINOIS, 1st C.B.S., 22 guns. Capt. John M. Bowyer. At Magdalena Bay, Lower California.

KENTUCKY, 1st C.B.S., 22 guns. Capt. Walter C. Cowles. At Magdalena Bay, Lower California.

KEARSARGE, 1st C.B.S., 22 guns. Capt. Hamilton Hutchins. At Magdalena Bay, Lower California.

NEBRASKA, 1st C.B.S., 24 guns. Capt. Reginald F. Nicholson. At the navy yard, Bremerton, Wash.

Second Torpedo Flotilla.

Lieut. Comdr. Hutch I. Cone, Flotilla Commander.

Send mail for flotilla to Pacific Station, via San Francisco. Flotilla Itinerary.

WHIPPLE (destroyer). Lieut. Comdr. Hutch I. Cone. Sailed March 22 from Panama for Acapulco, Mexico.

HOPKINS (destroyer). Lieut. Alfred G. Howe. Sailed March 22 from Panama for Acapulco, Mexico.

HULL (destroyer). Lieut. Frank McCommon. Sailed March 22 from Panama for Acapulco, Mexico.

LAWRENCE (destroyer). Lieut. Ernest F. Frederick. Sailed March 22 from Panama for Acapulco, Mexico.

TRUXTON (destroyer). Lieut. Charles S. Kerrick. Sailed March 22 from Panama for Acapulco, Mexico.

STEWART (destroyer). Lieut. Julius F. Hellweg. Sailed March 22 from Panama for Acapulco, Mexico.

ARETHUSA (supplyship). Comdr. Albert W. Grant. Sailed March 24 from Panama for Acapulco, Mexico.

Fleet Auxiliaries.

ABARDENA (collier), merchant complement. George W. Worley, master. At the navy yard, New York.

AJAX (collier), merchant complement. Joseph S. Hutchinson, master. Sailed March 16 from Callao, Peru, for Magdalena Bay, Lower California.

BRUTUS (collier), merchant complement. George McDonald, master. At the navy yard, Norfolk, Va.

CAESAR (collier), merchant complement. Richard J. Easton, master. At the navy yard, New York.

CULGOA (supply ship). Lieut. Comdr. John B. Patton. At Magdalena Bay, Lower California.

FORTUNE (tender). Lieut. Edwin H. Dodd. At Magdalena Bay, Lower California.

GLACIER (supplyship). Comdr. William S. Hogg. At Magdalena Bay, Lower California.

HANNIBAL (collier), merchant complement. Albert B. Randall, master. At the navy yard, Portsmouth, N.H.

NAVAJO (tender). Lieut. Ernest F. Eckhardt. At Magdalena Bay, Lower California.

NERO (collier), merchant complement. William R. Kennedy, master. At the navy yard, League Island, Pa.

PANTHER (repair ship). Comdr. Valentine S. Nelson. At Magdalena Bay, Lower California.

RELIEF (hospital ship). Surg. Charles F. Stokes. Sailed March 24 from San Francisco, Cal., for Magdalena Bay, Lower California.

STERLING (collier), merchant complement. Gustav E. Peterson, master. At the navy yard, Boston, Mass.

YANKTON (tender). Lieut. Walter R. Gherardi. At Magdalena Bay, Lower California.

PACIFIC FLEET.

Rear Admiral James H. Dayton, Commander-in-Chief.

Send mail for war vessels stationed at points in the Pacific addressed to the person, with the name of the ship and "Pacific Station, via San Francisco, Cal."

First Squadron.

First Division.

WEST VIRGINIA, A.C., 18 guns. (Flagship of Rear Admiral Dayton). Capt. Alexander McCrackin. At the navy yard, Mare Island, Cal.

COLORADO, A.C., 18 guns. Capt. Edmund B. Underwood. At the navy yard, Puget Sound, Wash.

MARYLAND, A.C., 18 guns. Capt. Chauncey Thomas. At the navy yard, Mare Island, Cal.

PENNSYLVANIA, A.C., 18 guns. Capt. Frank A. Wilner. At the navy yard, Puget Sound, Wash.

Second Division.

Rear Admiral Uriel Sebree, commander.

TENNESSEE, A.C., 20 guns. (Flagship of Rear Admiral Sebree). Capt. Thomas B. Howard. Arrived March 25 at Venice, Cal.

CALIFORNIA, A.C., 18 guns. Capt. Vincendon L. Cottman. Arrived March 25 at Venice, Cal.

SOUTH DAKOTA, A.C., 18 guns. Capt. Charles E. Fox. Cruising in Santa Barbara Channel, Cal.

WASHINGTON, A.C., 20 guns. Capt. Austin M. Knight. Arrived March 25 at Venice, Cal.

Second Squadron.

Rear Admiral William T. Swinburne, Commander.

Third Division.

CHARLESTON, P.C., 14 guns. (Flagship of Rear Admiral Swinburne). Comdr. Frank E. Beatty. At San Francisco, Calif.

MILWAUKEE, P.C., 14 guns. Comdr. Charles A. Gove. At San Francisco, Cal. Is en route to Bremerton to go in reserve.

ST. LOUIS, P.C., 14 guns. Comdr. Nathaniel R. Usher. Sailed March 24 from San Francisco, Cal., for the navy yard, Bremerton, Wash., to go in reserve.

Fourth Division.

ALBANY, P.C., 10 guns. Comdr. Henry T. Mayo. At Santa Barbara, Cal.

YORKTOWN, G., 6 guns. Comdr. James H. Glennon. At San Francisco, Cal.

Third Squadron.

Rear Admiral Joseph N. Hemphill, commander.

First Division.

CHATTANOOGA, P.C., 10 guns. Comdr. Roy C. Smith. At the naval station, Cavite, P.I.

CLEVELAND, P.C., 10 guns. Comdr. Walter McLean. At Shanghai, China.

DENVER, P.C., 10 guns. Comdr. William B. Caperton. Sailed March 24 from Hong Kong, China, for Swatow, China.

GALVESTON, P.C., 10 guns. Comdr. Ben W. Hodges. At the naval station, Cavite, P.I.

Second Division.

Rear Admiral Joseph N. Hemphill, Commander.

RAINBOW, 6 guns. (Flagship of Rear Admiral Hemphill). Comdr. Edward E. Wright. At the naval station, Cavite.

CALLAO, G., 1 gun. Lieut. Guy Whitlock. At Canton, China.

CONCORD, G., 6 guns. Comdr. James H. Sears. At the naval station, Cavite, P.I.

HELENA, G., 8 guns. Comdr. Richard M. Hughes. At Manila, P.I.

SAMAR, 2 guns. Ensign Reed M. Fawell. At the naval station, Cavite, P.I.

Third Torpedo Flotilla.

VILLALOBOS, G., 2 guns. Lieut. James H. Comfort. Cruising on the Yang-tee river.

WILMINGTON, G., 8 guns. Comdr. William R. Rush. At the naval station, Cavite, P.I.

Vessels in Reserve.

MONADNOCK, M., 6 guns. Lieut. Comdr. Marcus L. Miller. In reserve at the naval station, Olongapo, P.I.

MONTEREY, M., 4 guns. Lieut. David W. Todd. In reserve at the naval station, Olongapo, P.I.

Tugs.

PISCATAQUA. Chief Gun. Charles B. Babson. Cavite, P.I.

WOMPATUCK. Bttn. Thomas F. Greene. Olongapo, P.I.

First Torpedo Flotilla.

Lieut. Frank R. McCrary. Flotilla Commander.

CHAUNCEY (destroyer). Lieut. Frank R. McOrary. At the naval station, Olongapo, P.I.

BAINBRIDGE (destroyer). Out of commission at the naval station, Olongapo, P.I. Ordered placed in commission.

BARRY (destroyer). Ensign Joseph V. Ogan. In reserve at the naval station, Olongapo, P.I. Ordered placed out of commission.

DALE (destroyer), 2 tubes. Ensign George V. Stewart. In reserve at the naval station, Olongapo, P.I.

DECATOR (destroyer). Ensign Chester W. Nimitz. In reserve at the naval station, Olongapo, P.I.

Fourth Torpedo Flotilla.

Lieut. Frederic N. Freeman, Commander.

PREBLE (destroyer). Lieut. Frederic N. Freeman. At the navy yard, Mare Island, Cal.

PEERY (destroyer). Lieut. Edgar B. Larimer. At the navy yard, Mare Island, Cal.

DAVIS (torpedoboat). Ensign Ernest A. Swanson. At the navy yard, Mare Island, Cal. Placed in commission March 23.

FOX (torpedoboat). Ensign Milton S. Davis. At the navy yard, Mare Island, Cal.

FARRAGUT (torpedoboat). Ensign Chester L. Hand. At the navy yard, Mare Island, Cal. Placed in commission March 23.

Fleet Auxiliaries.

LIEUT. PREBLE (destroyer). Edward W. Henricks, master. Sailed March 11 from Guam for Honolulu. At the naval academy, Annapolis, Md. Address there.

BROOKLYN, A.C., 20 guns. Capt. John B. Collins. At the navy yard, League Island, Pa. Is in reserve.

BUFFALO, C.G., 6 guns. Comdr. Charles F. Pond. At San Diego, Cal. Send mail in care of P.M., San Francisco, Cal.

CHICAGO, P.C., 18 guns. Comdr. Robert M. Doyle. Sailed March 18 from Bahia, Brazil, for Santa Lucia, West Indies.

Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

The following is the tentative itinerary of the Chicago while en route to Hampton Roads: Arrive Santa Lucia April 16, leave April 21; arrive Hampton Roads April 23. The Chicago is now twelve days ahead of her itinerary.

DES MOINES, P.C., 10 guns. Comdr. Templin M. Potts. At Port au Prince, Haiti. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

DOLPHIN (despatch boat), 2 guns. Lieut. Comdr. Thomas Washington. Arrived March 25 at the navy yard, Norfolk, Va.

DUBUQUE, G., 6 guns. Comdr. Thomas S. Rogers. At Port au Prince, Haiti. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

EAGLE, C.G., 2 guns. Lieut. Comdr. George R. Marvell. Surveying on the coast of Haiti. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

IDAHO, 1st C.B.S., 20 guns. Capt. Samuel W. B. Diehl to command. Ordered placed in commission at the navy yard, League Island, Pa.

INDIANA, 1st C.B.S., 16 guns. At the navy yard, League Island, Pa. Is in reserve.

IOWA, 1st C.B.S., 16 guns. At the navy yard, Norfolk, Va. Address there. Is in reserve.

LEBANON (collier), merchant complement. Jeremiah Merleth, master. At the navy yard, Norfolk, Va.

MARIETTA, G., 6 guns. Comdr. William J. Maxwell. At the naval station, Guantanamo Bay, Cuba. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

MAYFLOWER (despatch boat), 6 guns. Comdr. Thomas Snowden. Arrived March 24 at Vicksburg, Miss. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

MISSISSIPPI, 1st C.B.S., 20 guns. Capt. John C. Fremont. At the navy yard, League Island, Pa. Address there.

At the navy yard, League Island, Pa. Address there.

MONSERRAT (collier), merchant complement. Jeremiah Merleth, master. At the navy yard, Norfolk, Va.

MONTGOMERY (torpedo experimental ship). Comdr. Edward Simpson. At the navy yard, Pensacola, Fla. Address there.

NEVADA, M., 6 guns. Comdr. Harry Mc. P. Huse. At the Naval Academy, Annapolis, Md.

NEWARK, P.C., 12 guns. Comdr. Charles H. Harlow. Placed in commission March 23 at the navy yard, New York. Will be sent to the naval station, Guantanamo Bay, Cuba, for duty as station ship, replacing the Monongahela destroyed by fire.

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ATLANTIC BATTLESHIP FLEET.

The target practice of the Atlantic battleship fleet in Magdalena Bay, Cal., began within forty-eight hours after the fleet dropped anchor from its long cruise and has been incessant ever since, with guns of all caliber. Four target ranges were laid out, and the ships were assigned to divisions of four each. The targets, 12 by 21 feet, are placed at the apex of a carefully measured triangle, across the base of which the ship at practice steams at the rate of ten knots an hour at a distance of 1,600 yards. Guns are kept trained on the target some time before the signal to begin firing is sounded, and the moment the bugle call to commence the firing is given the boom of the guns is heard. The firing lasts only five minutes. Then the ship turns and steams back in the opposite direction, giving first the port and then the starboard gun crews their turns at the targets. Officers and men are especially trained for the work of following the fire of the guns. Some have eyes keen enough to pick up the pencil-like three and five-inch shells soon after they leave the muzzles of the guns and follow them to a hit or miss at the targets.

Some idea of the amount of work being done at Magdalena Bay can be gleaned from the official statement of ammunition expended by the cruiser Tennessee, recently while at the practice grounds. At her preliminary practice the Tennessee used 13,743 pounds of powder and 36,242 pounds of shell, the cost being \$18,909.20. At record practice the Tennessee used 19,992 pounds of powder and 51,996 pounds of shell, at a cost of \$25,742.50. The Tennessee's largest guns are of ten-inch caliber, as against the twelve-inch and thirteen-inch pieces of the battleships. The ships of the Connecticut type, of which there are five in the fleet, will use up at least one-half more ammunition than the Tennessee and the older ships, and the Kentucky and the Illinois types use a third more.

According to present plans, as announced by Admiral Evans, the fleet will leave Magdalena Bay at daylight on the morning of April 12, just one month from the time of its arrival. The steaming speed will be raised to eleven knots on the run to San Diego, to bring the fleet to anchor off Coronado Beach at 2:30 p.m. on April 14.

Great interest is excited over the announcement that the fleet will visit Japan, China and Australia, in addition to other ports decided upon, and in most cases it is welcome news, as the itinerary will afford a rare opportunity to see the world in a quick space of time. Coaling facilities will be much better on the run home at Honolulu, Samoa, Sydney, Cavite and other places than at ports where the fleet coaled on its trip to the Pacific.

Preparations for the welcome of the fleet have already begun at Melbourne, Australia; Shanghai, China; Tokio, Japan; Manila, and Malta. Gibraltar, and all are eager to show their friendship for the Americans. The legislative council of Hobart, Tasmania, has adopted a resolution asking the Tasmanian government to invite the American fleet to visit Tasmania, and an invitation is on its way by mail. The residents of New Zealand want the fleet to visit that island, and an invitation has been extended by the Premier of New Zealand.

Every branch of the U.S. Army will take part in the street parade which will follow the arrival of Admiral Evans's fleet at San Francisco. The contingent will be headed by General Funston and his staff, and will include a provisional regiment of coast artillery, the entire 22d Infantry, a squadron of the 14th Cavalry, a battalion of field artillery and a company of engineers and a company of the Signal Corps. There will be nearly 3,000 men in line from the Army, and a National Guard force will also swell the column.

A state banquet will be given at the Fairmount Hotel, San Francisco, to the officers of the battleship fleet on the evening of May 8. Secretary of the Navy Metcalf will be the guest of honor. There will be over 600 to sit down at table and the dinner will cost \$20 per plate. Arrangements have been perfected for the Governor's banquet. At the head table in the great Norman Café will be the Secretary of the Navy, admirals of the fleet, the Governor and his military staff and distinguished guests of the city and state. The original plans were for 600 covers, but already it is apparent this number will be exceeded. The Peruvian cruiser Almirante Grau is on her way to San Francisco and will be there during the naval celebration in the bay when the battleship fleet arrives. Incidentally the cruiser will be put upon dry-dock for repairs.

After receiving supplies from the convoy Arethusa, which arrived at Panama at 8:30 a.m., March 22, the second torpedo flotilla, under Lieut. Comdr. H. I. Cone, sailed at 5:45 p.m. the same day for Acapulco, where they are due about March 28. The officers and men were most extensively entertained by the Panama government, by Minister and Mrs. Squiers, by Consul Gen. Arnold Shankin, by the canal officials and by the numerous Americans whose hospitality they highly appreciated. The Arethusa sailed for Acapulco March 24. In speaking of the run from Punta Arenas to Talcahuano a correspondent says: "For more than 1,000 miles we spent the daylight hours steaming through narrow waters, between mountains and cliffs sometimes as much as 3,000 feet in height. At night we anchored in harbors the security of which could not be excelled if designed on purpose, usually completely surrounded by mountains, with an entrance narrow and invisible from inside the harbor, with the only evidence of civilization few boards nailed up with the names of ships that had anchored there before. One of the charms of the anchorages was the complete stillness of everything, attainable only in a completely uninhabited country. For the first 400 miles the adjacent country is absolutely uninhabited, and then for the next 300 miles by an occasional Indian family. We saw only three parties of these Indians, who are said to be the most uncivilized of any known people. Certainly, if appearances count, they live up to their reputation. In one party the whole family was in a boat made of rough plank tied together with thongs, and most of the occupants in nature's garb, although comfortable, while we were shivering in overcoats. All of the dangers to navigation were marked by buoys and beacons maintained by the Chilean government, so the navigating was simple. In fact, almost all the time the water only a few yards away from the cliffs was more than a hundred fathoms deep. After passing outside, through the Gulf of Penas, we entered the channels again about eighty miles north, to find an entirely different landscape awaiting us. Here the mountains are just as high, but are covered with a thick growth of trees, and occasionally we could see the smoke of lumber camps, for the lumberman is beginning to invade this country of practically inexhaustible forest. At night we anchored very close to each other, and at every anchorage the men were allowed to go ashore. In the southern channels

there was practically no animal life on shore, but as we got further north a few ducks were killed, although the hunting was poor at best."

AGAINST THE WAINWRIGHT BILL.

National Guard officers of New York at a public hearing in Albany on March 24 presented a united front against the Military Code prepared by the Wainwright commission, and introduced in the Senate on March 12 by Mr. Wainwright.

Officers from all over the state were present, and practically every organization in the National Guard was represented. Previous to the introduction of the Wainwright bill, the code committee of the National Guard Association had prepared and introduced a bill which met fully the changes necessary under the reorganization. This bill was unanimously endorsed by the National Guard Association, and was introduced by the permission of the Governor.

It represented the judgment of the most practical officers of the National Guard, who are thoroughly conversant with the needs and limitations of the state force.

The speakers before the committees at the hearing included Col. William C. Sanger, for the Commission, and also Mr. Hun, of Albany, with some indefinite ideas about amendments to one of the sections. Those speaking against the bill were Gen. George Moore Smith, Gen. J. H. Lloyd, Col. Wm. G. Bates and Col. W. F. Morris. Colonel Bates made the main argument and spoke for over an hour. General Henry spoke favoring certain sections in both bills, and Capt. H. H. Landon, a member of the Wainwright Commission, spoke against certain sections of the Wainwright Commission Bill. Mr. Metz also made some remarks about the Armory Board section. General Smith asked to be put on record as being against the bill in every particular. After the hearing was over the committees asked the N.G. Association to submit briefs, which they will do.

Some of the main points of objection to the Wainwright bill in brief are the following: The compulsory retirement of generals at the age of sixty-four, colonels at sixty, lieutenant colonels at fifty-five, majors at fifty, captains at forty-five and lieutenants at forty.

Under the existing law any officer may be retired by the Governor at the age of sixty-four years. The efficiency of any military force, it was pointed out, depends upon the training and experience of those that compose it. Its officers should therefore be forced out of service only when their efficiency ceases.

This retirement clause, it was argued, is also opposed to the object sought to be accomplished by the War Department, which has been stated by Assistant Secretary of War Oliver in the House bill amending the Militia law, under date of Jan. 30, 1908.

The clause allowing enlisted men an honorable discharge after three years' service was objected to, one of the grounds being that just as he becomes efficient he can leave the Service, and it takes three years to train a man in the National Guard, with the limited time for drill.

The two rates of pay for officers prescribed are objected to, and it was pointed out that as the Guard is organized on the Army basis it should have the Army pay.

Among the many officers present to protest against the bill in addition to those named above were Gen. Geo. W. Wingate, Col. A. G. Wingate, Gens. S. Welsh and J. G. Eddy, Colonels Austin, Stokes, Foote, Davis and Morris, Lieutenant Colonel Huston and Captain De Russy, 12th Regiment; Captain Underwood, 7th Regiment; Captain Reilly, 13th; Lieutenant Rice, 22d; Major Bruch, 71st; Major Bridgman, Squadron A; Lieutenant Fiske and Captain McLeer, Squadron C; Commanders Forshew and Craven and Lieutenant Pardington, Naval Militia.

BILLS BEFORE CONGRESS.

S.R. 73, Mr. Smith.—Granting to the state of Michigan condemned cannon, to be used to make a life-sized statue of Gen. George A. Custer, late of the U.S. Army.

S. 6196, Mr. Martin.—For the repair and maintenance of the roadway to the national cemetery at Staunton, Va.

S. 6199, Mr. Warren.—Provides that any officer of the Medical Department, below the grade of brigadier general, who served creditably as an acting assistant surgeon in the Army during the Civil War prior to April 9, 1865, and has heretofore been, or may hereafter be, retired on account of wounds or disability incident to the Service, or on account of age, or after forty years' service, may, in the discretion of the President, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, be placed on the retired list of the Army with the rank and retired pay of one grade above that actually held by him at the date of his retirement.

S. 6200, Mr. Sutherland.—Granting a perpetual easement and right of way to Salt Lake City, Utah, for a conduit and pipe line across Fort Douglas Military Reservation.

S. 6206, Mr. Warner.—For the relief of certain former members of the 25th Regiment, U.S. Inf.; that if at any time within one year after the approval of this act the President shall be satisfied that any former enlisted man of the 25th U.S. Infantry who was discharged from the military service as a member of said regiment under the provisions of a special order numbered 266 and dated at the War Department on the 9th day of November, 1906, had no participation in or guilty knowledge of the affray that took place at Brownsville, Tex., on the night of Aug. 13-14, 1906, the President may authorize the enlistment of said man; and any man who shall enlist in the military service under authority so given by the President shall be held and considered to have re-enlisted immediately after his discharge under the provisions of the special order hereinbefore cited and to be entitled, from the date of his discharge under said special order, to the pay, allowances, and other rights and benefits that he would have been entitled to receive from said date of discharge if he had been honorably discharged under the provisions of said special order and had re-enlisted immediately.

S. 6223, Mr. Hale.—To establish a record and pension office in the Navy Department. The President is authorized to select a graduate of the U.S. Naval Academy for the duties of chief of said office, he to receive the pay and allowances of a captain in the Navy, and, under the Secretary of the Navy, to have charge, in addition to present duties, of the non-current records of the Navy Department and the pension and other business of the Navy Department connected therewith.

S. 6257, Mr. Foster.—Authorizing the Secretary of War to expend \$300,000 in protecting the banks of the Mississippi River at New Orleans, La.

S. 6260, Mr. Dick (by request).—Providing for the retirement of petty officers and enlisted men of the Navy. Same as H.R. 19361, H.R. 19540 and S. 6313.

S. 6289, Mr. Taylor.—To correct the lineal and relative rank of Granville Sevier, captain, Coast Artillery Corps, U.S.A.

S. 6294, Mr. Frye.—Authorizing the appointment of Col. J. H. Gilman, U.S. Army, retired, to the rank and grade of brigadier general on the retired list of the Army.

S. 6313, Mr. Knox (by request).—Same as H.R. 19361, published March 21, page 775, and H.R. 19,540 and S. 6260.

S. 6343, Mr. Perkins.—For the relief of laborers, mechanics, and other employees of the Navy Department injured, and the families of those killed, without fault of their own, while in the discharge of their duties.

H.J. Res. 157.—Authorizing the Secretary of War to receive for instruction at the Military Academy, Mr. Colon Eloy Alfaro, of Ecuador.

H.R. 15372, Senate Amendment, Mr. Dick.—To pay to the commissioned and warrant officers of the volunteer organizations raised under authority of the Act of March 2, 1899, Section 12 (30th Statutes at Large), for special service in the Philippine Islands, the rate of travel pay allowed upon discharge from the Service by the provisions of Section 1289 of the Revised Statutes, the law in force at the time of their muster into the service, deducting therefrom any amount already paid under the Act of May 26, 1900 (31st Statutes at Large).

H.R. 17288, Senate Amendment, Mr. Dick.—Insert the following: That payments of increase of pay for foreign service which have heretofore been made to officers and enlisted men of the Army serving on army transports in the Philippine Islands, under control of the commanding general, Philippines Division, shall be allowed by the accounting officers in the settlement of their accounts; but this section shall not authorize any future payments for such service.

H.R. 19463, Mr. Bradley.—Granting increase of pension to the widow of John Dillingham, late acting master, U.S. Navy.

H.R. 19475, Mr. Draper.—Granting increase of pensions to the widow of John T. Martin, late captain, Artillery Corps, U.S.A.; the widow of John O. Nicolson, late lieutenant, U.S.N.; the widow of Harry H. Hosley, late commander, U.S.N.; the widow of James Regan, late colonel, 9th U.S. Inf.

H.R. 19540, Mr. Wanger.—Providing for the retirement of petty officers and enlisted men of the U.S. Navy. Same as H.R. 19361, published March 21, page 775. See also under Senate bills.

H.R. 19542, Mr. Foulkrod.—Authorizing the Secretary of War to purchase certain land adjoining the Frankford Arsenal, Philadelphia, Pa.

H.R. 19545, Mr. Foss.—To protect the uniform of the naval and military service of the United States. Same as H.R. 19088 (published March 14, page 737, with the following additions: Section 2. That an enlisted man discharged for any cause other than his own unworthiness shall be privileged to wear the uniform thereof as provided in his case by law or regulation duly made, any form of accommodation, provision, or service which the said common carrier, innkeeper, or proprietor as aforesaid is, at the time of application thereto by such enlisted man in uniform as aforesaid, prepared to furnish for compensation as such common carrier, innkeeper, or proprietor to a male person in good health, shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and upon conviction thereof in any court of the U.S. of competent jurisdiction shall be fined not less than \$50 nor more than \$1,000, or shall be imprisoned for not less than thirty days nor more than eighteen months, or shall suffer both such fine and such imprisonment in the discretion of said court: Provided, That the enlisted man aforesaid, at the time of so applying for such accommodation, provision, or service as aforesaid, shall be sober and orderly, and able and willing to pay for the same in accordance with the rates fixed therefor by the said common carrier, innkeeper, or proprietor of a place of public entertainment or amusement when the like accommodation, provision, or service is applied for by civilians.

H.R. 19557, Mr. Denby.—To authorize the President to appoint William S. Biddle, late a captain, U.S. Army, to the position of captain of infantry, U.S. Army, and to place him on the retired list as of that grade.

H.R. 19566, Mr. Ellis, of Oregon.—Authorizes the presentation of medal of honor to Major C. B. Throckmorton, U.S. Army, retired, for gallantry in making forced march on night of July 3, 1878, from Walla Walla, Wash., to Pendleton, Ore., with his command, to protect the inhabitants from hostile Indians, and immediately after arrival making a further forced march for a distance of about forty miles, where a number of settlers had been killed and wounded by the Indians, rescuing the injured and bringing them, together with the killed and wounded, through the hostile Indian country to Pendleton, where they were, with others, protected by his command.

H.R. 19610, Mr. Ransdell.—Authorizing the immediate expenditure of three hundred thousand dollars to protect the banks of the Mississippi River at New Orleans, La. Same as S. 5267.

H.R. 19611, Mr. Foss.—That from and after the passage of this act, and in order to further increase the efficiency of the U.S. Marine Corps, the following additional officers, non-commissioned officers, drummers, trumpeters, and privates, to those now provided by law for said corps, are hereby authorized and directed, namely: One major general commandant, in lieu of the present brigadier general commandant; 3 majors; 35 captains; 15 first lieutenants; 28 second lieutenants; 6 assistant quartermasters, with the rank of captain; 2 assistant paymasters, with the rank of captain; 4 sergeant majors; 30 quartermaster sergeants, ten of whom are to serve in the pay department; 40 first sergeants; 100 sergeants; 250 corporals; 20 drummers; 20 trumpeters, and 1,036 privates: Provided, That hereafter the number of enlisted men in the U.S. Marine Corps shall be such as the Congress may from time to time authorize. Section 2. That the vacancies now existing in the line and staff departments of the U.S. Marine Corps, and those created by this act, shall be filled in the manner provided by law.

H.R. 19657, Mr. Pearre.—That the quartermaster volunteers who served in the Civil War in a military capacity shall be furnished honorable discharges from the Union Army dated at the expiration of the time of service rendered. That the names of the quartermaster volunteers be included in the roster of Union and Confederate armies.

H.R. 19659, Mr. Pearre.—To place volunteer soldiers and seamen who served not less than sixty days on an equality as to pensions with those who served ninety days or more under the Act of June 27, 1890, and the amendments thereto.

H.R. 19660, Mr. Hamlin.—To amend an act approved March 3, 1863, to read as follows: "That every non-commissioned officer, private, or other person who has been or shall hereafter be discharged from the Army of the U.S. within two years from the date of his enlistment by reason of wounds received in battle or disease incurred in the Service, shall be entitled to receive the same bounty as is granted or may be granted to the same classes of persons who are discharged after a service of two years."

H.R. 19666, Mr. Coudrey.—That from and after the passage of this act all Presidents of the U.S. who have heretofore retired by reason of the expiration of their respective terms, and any who may hereafter so retire, shall become honorary members of the U.S. Senate for life, and as such members they shall receive a compensation of \$25,000 per annum.

H.R. 19668, Mr. McCreary (by request).—That, beginning with July 1 next following the passage of this act, every commissioned officer, non-commissioned officer, or private, who served in the Civil War, who is 70 years of age or over, or on his arrival to the age of 70 years, and who has served 15 years or more in the classified service of the Government, shall be placed upon the retired list at the rate of \$70 per month. That every employee to whom this act applies and who is now receiving a service pension shall, upon the passage of this bill, in order to avoid the possibility of the same person receiving two pensions, surrender his pension certificate to the Commissioner of Pensions for cancellation. That every employee to whom this act applies shall be entitled, on reaching the retirement age or having already passed that age, to retire from the service under the provisions hereinbefore contained.

That the provisions of this act shall apply only to the classified service, which is hereby defined to include all commissioned officers, non-commissioned officers, and privates who served in the Civil War and who have served fifteen full years in the classified service of the United States. That the Secretary of the Treasury shall prepare and keep all needful records and accounts required for carrying out the provisions of this act. That within thirty days before the arrival of an employee at the age of retirement the proper officer or head of department shall certify to the Secretary of the Treasury the name of such employee.

H.R. 19670, Mr. Griggs.—Granting increase of pensions to survivors of the Indian wars and disturbances under the Act of July 27, 1892.

H.R. 19672, Mr. Small.—That R.S. Section 2513, be amended by adding thereto the following: "That all materials, including machinery, implements, tools, and structural material, of foreign production, which may be requisite and necessary for the construction and equipment of plants or shipyards to be used for the building of iron or steel vessels built in the U.S. for foreign account or ownership, or as American vessels adapted for employment in the foreign trade, including the trade between the Atlantic and Pacific ports of the U.S., may be imported in bond under such regulations as the Secretary of the Treasury may prescribe; and upon proof that such materials have been used in the construction of such shipyards no duties shall be paid thereon."

H.R. 19736, Mr. Littlefield.—Authorizing the appointment of Col. J. H. Gilman, U.S. Army, retired, to the rank and pay of brigadier general on the retired list of the Army.

H.R. 19737, Mr. Dixon.—Granting pensions and increase of pensions to certain soldiers and sailors of the Civil War and certain widows and dependent relatives of such soldiers and sailors.

H.R. 19738, Mr. Ashbrook.—To authorize the Secretary of War to furnish one brass or bronze cannon and cannon balls to the city of Newark, Ohio.

H.R. 19744, Mr. Moore.—Appropriates \$30,000 toward the erection of a monument at Germantown, Pa., in commemoration of the founding of the first permanent German settlement in America.

H.R. 19794, Mr. Hamlin.—That Sections 2 and 3 of the Act of June 27, 1890, relating to pensions for disabled soldiers and sailors, be amended by inserting after the words "United States," in the second line of said Section 2, and after the words "United States," in line three of said Section 3, the words "or in any state militia organization which was under the jurisdiction of the United States in whole or in part or under the authority or command of any commissioned officer of the U.S. Army"; and after the word "discharged," in line four of said Section 3, the words "relieved from service or disbanded by such State or."

H.R. 19863, Mr. Campbell.—Granting pensions and increase of pensions to certain soldiers and sailors of wars other than the Civil War and to widows and dependent relatives of such soldiers and sailors.

H.R. 19864, Mr. Landis.—Granting pensions to certain enlisted men, soldiers and officers of the Civil War and the war with Mexico.

H.R. 19865, Mr. Stafford.—To provide mail clerks on naval vessels.

NAVAL ACADEMY.

Annapolis, Md., March 26, 1908.

The following is the baseball schedule for 1908 of games to be played by the U.S. Naval Academy team: Saturday, March 28, Cornell; Wednesday, April 1, Maryland Athletic Club; Saturday, April 4, Amherst; Saturday, April 8, St. Johns; Saturday, April 11, Bucknell; Wednesday, April 15, Dartmouth; Thursday, April 16, Lehigh; Saturday, April 18, Columbia; Wednesday, April 22, Harvard; Thursday, April 23, Harvard; Saturday, April 25, University of Pennsylvania; Thursday, April 30, A. and M.; Saturday, May 2, University of North Carolina; Wednesday, May 6, Washington and Lee; Thursday, May 7, William and Mary; Saturday, May 9, Georgetown; Wednesday, May 13, Dickinson; Thursday, May 14, V.P.I.; Saturday, May 16, Maryland Athletic Club; Wednesday, May 20, Lafayette; Saturday, May 23, University of West Virginia; Saturday, May 30, Walbrook; Wednesday, June 3, West Point. Saturday games will be called at 2:30 p.m.; Wednesday and Thursday games at 4 p.m.

The U.S. Naval Academy track schedule, 1908, is as follows: Saturday, April 25, Inter-Class; Saturday, May 2, J.H.U.; Saturday, May 9, Columbia; Saturday, May 16, Swarthmore. The lacrosse schedule is as given below: Saturday, April 4, J.H.U.; Thursday, April 23, Harvard; Wednesday, April 29, Baltimore City College. Games called at 4 p.m.

The following midshipmen of the first section of the class of 1907 received eighty-five per cent. of the multiple in the examination preceding final graduation, February, 1908: 1. Allen J. Chanty, Jr.; 2. Whitford Drake; 3. John P. Miller; 4. Harry G. Knox; 5. George B. Wright; 6. Henry M. Jensen; 7. William C. Barker, Jr.; 8. George S. Bryan; 9. August C. Wilhelm; 10. Hugh Allen; 11. Roy L. Lowman; 12. Robert L. Ghormley; 13. William L. Calhoun; 14. Russell Willson; 15. Leigh Noyes; 16. Stephen W. Wallace.

Every member of the class passed mentally, but two failed physically, Archibald C. Stirling, son of Admiral Stirling, and Victor C. Metcalf, son of Secretary Metcalf. Midshipman Chanty's eyes were also affected, but he will remain in the Navy and enter the construction corps. Midshipman Knox is a son of Rear Admiral Knox; Midshipman Howard a son of Capt. Thomas B. Howard; Midshipman Bartlett a son of Comdr. Frank W. Bartlett; and Midshipman Brainard a son of the late Lieut. Comdr. F. R. Brainard.

Among the notable men of the class, when at the Naval Academy, are: Midshipman Douglas L. Howard, captain of the football team of 1905; Conant Taylor, recipient of the sword for efficiency in ordnance; Russell Willson, chairman of the hop committee; Harvey Delano, captain of the track team; George A. Alexander, captain of the gymnasium group; John T. C. Stapler, captain of the rifle team; Alexander Sharp, Jr., captain of the fencing team; Sherwood A. Taffinder, captain of the crew.

A star member of a class of midshipmen is one who obtains not less than eighty-five per cent. of the multiple of his studies in any one year. His mark of distinction for this efficiency is to wear a star on the collar of his uniform, he has the same insignia affixed to his name on the merit roll, and if his final marks are not less than eighty-five per cent. on the graduation roll, to his diploma is affixed "Passed with distinction."

The schedule of dual athletic meets for the midshipmen has been announced by Midshipman Henry F. Davis, manager. The interclass meet will be the initial event. April 25 is the date. This meet decides the winning class and the winners of the athletic association medal and gives the coach a line on the best material for the biggest events. The schedule: May 2, Johns Hopkins University; May 9, Columbia University; May 16, New York; May 16, Swarthmore College. The lacrosse schedule follows: April 4, Johns Hopkins University; April 25, Harvard; April 29, Baltimore College. In the week of April 19 the Harvard baseball squad will use the Academy diamond for practice and games will be played with the midshipmen on April 22 and 23. In addition, the Harvard varsity eight-oared crew will row against the midshipmen's first eight on April 22. The lacrosse game will be April 23. On May 9, Columbia, in addition to the track meet, will row with the Navy crew.

It is now considered probable that the annual football game between West Point and Annapolis will after all continue to be played on Franklin Field, Philadelphia. A new proposition has been made by the University of Pennsylvania athletic authorities to the Army and Navy managements concerning the provisions for seats, a matter on which a split has been threatened. It is proposed to erect low, movable stands on all sides of the gridiron which will provide an additional seating capacity of ten thousand persons. The stands will be so constructed that they can be built away from the field and put up in a few hours when the time comes for the game. This ar-

rangement answers the objections made by the university trustees against the high stand in front of the gymnasium. It also provides five thousand more seats than did the stand in front of the gymnasium. The new arrangement will give a total seating capacity of 30,000, so that each of the academies will have 10,000 seats and the University of Pennsylvania 10,000. It is expected that final arrangements for the game will be made next week.

The summer cruise of the midshipmen at the Naval Academy will this year comprise all the classes, as with an additional ship for the cruising squadron there will be ample accommodations for the whole brigade. The new fourth class, to be taken into the Academy in April and June, will as usual remain here during the summer. The additional ship for the cruise fleet is the cruiser Chicago, now en route to Annapolis from the Pacific station. The other vessels of the squadron are the cruisers Olympia, old frigate Hartford and the monitors Florida, Arkansas and Nevada.

Midshipman Guy K. Calhoun, of Seattle, Wash., a member of the next graduating class, has returned to the Naval Academy to resume his studies after a month's leave, granted because of pneumonia. One night while in a delirious state at the naval hospital Calhoun jumped from a second story window and sustained a fractured rib. Mr. J. D. Smith, of Mississippi, stepfather of Midshipman Benjamin Lombard, of the first class, was at the Naval Academy Saturday and stated that the condition of his son, who is now undergoing treatment at the government hospital in Washington, is much improved, and that he hopes to resume his studies shortly.

WEST POINT.

West Point, N.Y., March 25, 1908.

The West Point fencing team which competed with Columbia, the New York Turn Verein and the French Y.M.C.A. for the Salto medals at the Fencers' Club, New York city, on March 14, was composed of officers, members of the recently organized Officers' Fencing Club, and not of cadets, as erroneously stated in account last week. A team representing this club, and not a cadet team, won these medals last year. Lieutenant Dickinson, of this year's team, is a graduate of 1908; Lieutenants Richardson and Bull have been on duty at the Academy for considerably longer periods. This annual competition is limited to members of the Amateur Fencers' League of America, of which league cadets are not members. The Officers' Basketball team, composed of Lieutenants Stillwell, Honeycutt, Glassford, Fenton and Higley, played a visiting team from Yonkers at the gymnasium last Thursday evening. The visitors carried off the honors after an exciting contest.

As the result of the card party held in Memorial Hall last Monday evening the contribution of the West Point section to the work of the Army Relief Society for the quarter ending March 29 will be materially increased.

Capt. C. W. Kutz, Engr. Corps, has recently returned from a month's leave spent on the Isthmus of Panama. On Wednesday evening, March 18, the Captain gave an interesting talk on "The Panama Canal" at a smoker at the Officers' Club. In the time he was there he said 3,000,000 cubic yards of earth had been excavated, and he believed the canal would be opened in 1915. The liquor problem interested him much, and his conclusion was that there should be a government canteen where liquor that was pure should be sold at a moderate price and that the sale should be regulated.

The Reading Club met at Mrs. Heidi's last Thursday afternoon. "Modern Schools of Painting" was the subject of the paper read.

A cadet hop was given last Saturday. There will be another dance on Friday of the present week, as the mid-term holidays then begin.

Mr. and Mrs. Paul Eugene Jones, of New York, and Hon. C. B. Landis, of Indiana, have been among guests recently registered at the hotel.

Rev. Chorley will preach at the service on Thursday evening at the cadet chapel.

The Ladies' Card Club met on March 17 at Mrs. Clark's. It being St. Patrick's day, the house decorations were green. The prizes were a green vase, a green hanging basket and a box of violet perfume. The refreshments were green sherbet and green iced cakes; green candies in small green hats were served on the five tables. The affair was unique and much enjoyed. In the evening of the same day Mrs. Gavino gave a birthday card party to several couples. The decorations were also green on this occasion.

The annual report of the Army Athletic Association, U.S. Military Academy, West Point, N.Y., for the year 1907, is a very interesting pamphlet to all interested in the progress of athletics at the Academy. The book contains a number of photographs showing the various teams at work. On the title page is a view of the game at Franklin Field, Philadelphia, between the Army and Navy teams, and the frontispiece is an excellent view of a football game on the home field.

The officers for 1908 are: President, Lieut. Col. Charles P. Echols; vice-president, Capt. William F. Nesbitt; treasurer, Capt. Thomas W. Darrah; secretary, Lieut. Joseph F. Barnes; representative for football, Lieut. W. D. Smith; representative for general athletics, Capt. H. J. Koehler; representative for baseball, Lieut. Stephen Abbott; assistant secretary and treasurer for Philippine Islands; Secretary, Capt. Malvern-Hill Barnum, 8th U.S. Cav.; treasurer, 1st Lieut. Charles Burnett, 4th U.S. Cav.

Cadet Athletic Council: Enoch B. Garey, chairman, representative, first class; Ronald D. Johnson, representative, second class; Daniel D. Pullen, representative, third class; Alexander D. Surles, representative, fourth class; Wallace C. Philion, captain football team; Frederick A. Mountford, captain baseball team; Oliver A. Dickinson, captain fencing team.

A photograph of the athletic trophies won by cadet teams prefacing the president's report. In his annual report, Colonel Howe refers with pleasure to the fencing contest held on Dec. 21, "the junior team competition held under the auspices of the American Fencers' League of America," in which the cadet fencing team won a notable victory of twenty bouts to one lost, the best possible score that could have been made being 20-0.

Colonel Howe strongly recommends an earlier date for the Army-Navy game, viz., the Saturday before Thanksgiving. The report of the football representative which follows shows the excellent work accomplished by the team throughout the season, which he considers an unqualified success up to the Navy game. He gives great credit to Captain Smith and Mr. Forbes and their assistants for their efficient and tireless work with the team throughout the year. Cadet Erwin was selected by Mr. Walter Camp as guard on the All-American team. Cadet Philion was elected captain, and Cadet Kelly football manager for the season of 1908.

NEWPORT NOTES.

Newport, R.I., March 25, 1908.

Mrs. Kane, who has been visiting Mrs. Luce, wife of Rear Chaplain S. B. Luce, U.S.N., has returned to New York.

Chaplain Edward J. Brennan, U.S.N., has reported for duty at the training station as the relief of Chaplain E. E. McDonald, U.S.N., who has been ordered to New York.

At the request of Comdr. W. F. Fullam, U.S.N., commandant of the training station, Rev. Father James Mahon, of Newport, conducted services at the station in the absence of a Catholic chaplain.

The torpedo boat Morris was docked last week and two new propeller wheels placed on her shafts.

Miss Fullam, daughter of Comdr. W. F. Fullam, U.S.N., has returned to the training station from New York, where she has been visiting friends. The engagement of Miss Jennie Hendrickson and Chief Electrician H. Osborne, U.S.N., who is attached to the torpedo station, has been announced.

Chaplain W. G. Cassard, U.S.N., of the training station, conducted Lenten services at St. George's church March 17, and also a Lenten missionary meeting of the Sunday school of Grace church, at Providence March 20.

Capt. W. C. Metcalf, U.S.A., constructing quartermaster,

White Rock

Pindar, in the early days of Hellenic Civilization, said, "Water is the chief of all things."

To-day the consensus of Civilization is that White Rock is the chief of all table waters.

"The World's Best Table Water"



has received authority to advertise for bids for the construction of an extension of the sea wall south from the north dock at Fort Adams, to connect with the sea wall extending north from the south dock, and the filling in of this space thus created, the ground to be used as a site for a group of non-commissioned officers' quarters. Captain Metcalf has awarded the contract for the addition to the wharf at Fort Wetherill for \$27,525; also for the construction of the custodian's cottage at Saunderstown for \$2,895, and the plumbing for same for \$425.

Surg. Lewis Morris, U.S.N., of the torpedo station, has put his forty horse-power automobile in commission. Boatswain Thomas W. Healey, U.S.N., has rented the cottage at the corner of Broadway and Thurston avenue.

The Artillery bowling team won two out of three strings against Tallman's champs at a game played at Fort Adams, March 18.

Rear Admiral French E. Chadwick, U.S.N., has resigned as a member of the park commission of Newport, on which he has served for the past three years.

Several thousand dollars is available at the training station for the erection of a large cold storage plant, and also a large bake shop. It is understood that work on these buildings will soon be commenced.

Capt. A. P. S. Hyde, U.S.A., of Fort Adams, gave a very interesting and largely attended lecture before the Men's Club of Emmanuel church March 19, on "Porto Rico."

The value of the training station to the city of Newport is emphasized by the fact that approximately \$93,000 is disbursed monthly to the officers and men at the station, of which sum the city receives a large percentage.

The initial baseball game of the season was played at the training station last Friday between the Newports and the station team, which resulted in a score of 5 to 6 in favor of the Newports.

The Red Path Lyceum Company, of Boston, entertained a large audience in the auditorium at the training station last Friday evening.

Gunner Henry Ernest, U.S.N., is enjoying a short leave with his family, who reside in Newport. Rear Admiral J. P. Merrell, U.S.N., commandant of the Second Naval District, is in Washington, where he expects to remain about three weeks. Capt. and Mrs. Dillingham entertained a few friends at bridge the evening of March 24 at their quarters at the training station. Surg. M. K. Johnson, U.S.N., is ill at his quarters at the training station.

FORT MONROE.

Port Monroe, Va., March 25, 1908.

Mr. and Mrs. George F. Adams gave a most elaborate and beautiful dinner March 18 at the Hotel Chamberlin in honor of Capt. and Mrs. Charles E. Kilbourne. Each lady on arriving was presented with a lovely cup, and the gentleman whose sconce matched was her dinner partner. Between the courses the men progressed. The table decorations were green and white, with a number of little St. Patrick day novelties. The ladies found at their places at table three dozen white carnations, while the men had little Irish potatoes, hollowed out and filled with shamrock. Tiny green snakes were coiled around the cocktail glasses and the ices were served in miniature Irishmen's hats. Those present were: Capt. and Mrs. Kilbourne, Lieut. and Mrs. Houston Eldredge, Capt. and Mrs. Richmond P. Davis, Col. and Mrs. Harrison, Capt. and Mrs. Richard Coke Marshall, Lieut. and Mrs. James Totten, Brig. Gen. and Mrs. Farley, Capt. and Mrs. William P. Pence, Major and Mrs. Thomas Ridgway, Major and Mrs. T. N. Lewis, Mrs. John B. Kimberly, Miss Hilda Booker, Mrs. Mildred B. Pierce, Dr. Ragan, Capt. Frank Miller and Captain Gordon Heiner.

After the hop on Wednesday night Mrs. Robert Abernethy gave a hop supper for a farewell party to Miss Florence Booker. Her guests were: Miss Florence Booker, Miss Walke, Miss Ansell, Miss Hewitt, Lieutenant Thompson, Rose, Booth, Porter and Rutherford.

Thursday morning Mrs. I. N. Lewis gave a charming bridge luncheon. Those playing cards were: Mrs. Kilbourne, Mrs. Totten, Mrs. Marshall, Mrs. Kimberly, Mrs. Hatch, Mrs. Pence, Mrs. Abernethy and Mrs. Dunwoody. Mrs. Kimberly and Mrs. Marshall won the prizes, Dresden cups and saucers, but each guest carried away a lovely bunch of violets.

Little Helen Kimberly invited George and Willie Pence, Alice Winston, Clotilde Woods, Southern Kuhn and Margaret Davis to a party on Thursday afternoon to help celebrate her sixth birthday.

Mrs. Hatch entertained on Thursday afternoon. Her guests had a sewing contest to see who could make the best button holes. The first prize went to Mrs. Alston Hamilton and the second to Mrs. Thomas Ridgway. Those present were: Mrs. Harrison, Mrs. Gulick, Mrs. Dunwoody, Mrs. Ridgway, Mrs. Hamilton and Mrs. Crawford.

Capt. and Mrs. R. C. Marshall and the two children and the Misses Booker left on Thursday for Captain Marshall's new station, Fort Rodman, Mass. They will be greatly

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NEW YORK

missed by everybody down here. Capt. and Mrs. Jay P. Hopkins have arrived and taken the Marshalls' house.

Mrs. Robert Abernethy entertained Friday afternoon four tables of bridge. Those present were: Mrs. R. P. Davis, Mrs. McNeill, Mrs. W. C. Davis, Mrs. Harrison, Mrs. Totten, Mrs. Knox, Mrs. Hatch, Mrs. Kilbourne, Mrs. Lewis, Mrs. Smith, Mrs. Rorebeck, Mrs. Dunwoody, Mrs. Johnson, Miss Stewart, Miss Gifford, Miss Walké. After the game Mrs. R. P. Davis and Mrs. Winston served coffee and ices. The prizes, pots of beautiful maidenhair ferns, were won by Mrs. McNeill, Mrs. Harrison, Mrs. R. P. Davis and Miss Gifford.

Capt. and Mrs. Alston Hamilton entertained Friday night at dinner Lieut. and Mrs. Lawrence Crawford, Lieut. and Mrs. James Totten and Lieut. James K. Crain.

Mrs. Jacob Johnson gave a bridge party Saturday afternoon. Her guests were: Mrs. Totten, Mrs. W. C. Davis, Mrs. Rorebeck, Mrs. Abernethy, Mrs. Kimberly, Mrs. Herring, Mrs. Pence, Mrs. McNeill, Mrs. Coward, Mrs. Hatch, Miss Florence Stewart and Miss Ann Gifford. Mrs. Brigham and Mrs. Scott came in later for tea. The prizes, Canton china plates, were won by Mrs. Rorebeck, Mrs. Kimberly and Mrs. Coward.

Miss Ansell and Miss Hewitt, who have been the guests of Lieut. and Mrs. Densbury, have left for their home in South Carolina. The Misses Larkin, who have been visiting Capt. and Mrs. Steiger, left for New York on Thursday.

The Five Hundred Club met on Monday at Mrs. Jacob Johnson's. The prizes were a pair of white silk stockings, awarded to Mrs. Totten, and the guests' prize, a beautiful plate, to Miss Hazelhurst.

On Tuesday Mrs. Claude E. Brigham entertained two tables of bridge. Those present were: Mrs. Abernethy, Mrs. Kimberly, Mrs. Pettit, Miss Hazelhurst, Mrs. W. C. Davis, Mrs. Rorebeck and Mrs. Coward. The prizes, dainty tulle jabots, were won by Mrs. Abernethy and Mrs. Rorebeck.

FURNITURE FOR OFFICERS' QUARTERS.

The contract has been let for the heavy furniture for the Army to J. M. Snellenburg, of Philadelphia, who was the lowest bidder. The contract embraces the following items: 2,180 mahogany dining room tables at \$28.38 each, the whole amounting to \$61,868; 13,254 dining room side chairs also of mahogany, to cost \$3.74 each, \$49,569; 4,417 mahogany arm chairs at \$5.01 each, \$22,151; 2,636 mahogany desks at \$20.48 each, \$55,214; 1,265 sideboards at \$27.79 each, \$35,154. The total amount of the contract is \$223,938. Standard samples of the pieces of furniture and sealed samples of the character of mahogany are furnished by the Quartermaster's Department, and an officer from that department with two expert civilian assistants will inspect the furniture during manufacture. The contract requires that deliveries shall begin in sixty days from the signing of the contract. All tables, desks and sideboards are to be made by the Luce Furniture Co., of Grand Rapids, Mich., and all chairs are to be made by the Crawford Chair Co., of Grand Ledge, Mich. The following allotment of furniture has been made to the posts in the United States and Alaska. Congress will authorize the manufacture of a like amount this year and next, when all posts in the Army will be fully supplied.

LIST OF FURNITURE FOR OFFICERS' QUARTERS.

Departments and Posts.	Dining room tables.	Side*.	Arm +	Desks.	Sideboards.	Total.
Ft. Adams, R.I.	18	108	36	18	15	206
Ft. Andrews, Mass.	8	48	16	8	1	20
Ft. Banks, Mass.	7	42	14	7	1	20
Ft. Constitution, N.H.	3	18	6	3	3	12
Ft. DuPont, Del.	9	54	18	9	7	43
Ft. DuPont (B.O. Qrs.)			5			5
Ft. Ethan Allen, Vt.	35	210	70	35	..	370
Ft. Ethan Allen (B.O. Qrs.)			19			19
Ft. Greble, R.I.	8	48	16	8	1	23
Ft. Hamilton, N.Y.	19	108	36	17	17	132
Ft. Hancock, N.J.	18	108	36	18	11	113
Henry Barracks, P.R.	11	66	22	11	11	66
Ft. H. G. Wright, N.Y.	7	42	14	7	2	20
Ft. Howard, Md.	11	66	22	11	6	66
Ft. Hunt, Va.	4	24	8	4	4	16
Ft. Jay, N.Y.	11	66	22	11	6	66
Ft. Jay, N.Y. (B.O. Qrs.)			6			6
Ft. Leveit, Me.	5	30	10	5	1	11
Madison Bks., N.Y.	28	162	54	28	18	200
Ft. Mansfield, R.I.	4	24	8	4	4	16
Ft. McKinley, Me.	15	90	30	15	..	60
Ft. Monroe, Va.	58	348	116	58	46	570
Ft. Monroe, Va. (B.O. Qrs.)			40			40
Ft. Mott, N.J.	7	42	14	7	..	22
Ft. Myer, Va.	22	132	44	22	6	132
Ft. Myer, Va. (B.O. Qrs.)			10			10
Ft. Niagara, N.Y.	13	78	26	13	13	100
Ft. Ontario, N.Y.	13	78	26	13	..	100
Plattburg Bks., N.Y.	33	198	66	33	4	300
Plattburg Bks. (B.O. Qrs.)			8			8
Ft. Porter, N.Y.	15	90	30	15	9	60
Ft. Preble, Me.	8	48	16	8	2	24
Ft. Revere, Mass.	4	24	8	4	2	16
Ft. Rodman, Mass.	4	24	8	4	1	16
Ft. San Juan, P.R.	19	114	38	19	19	114
Ft. San Juan (B.O. Qrs.)			4			4
Ft. Schuyler, N.Y.	8	48	16	8	8	24
Ft. Strong, Mass.	7	42	14	7	..	21
Ft. Tern, N.Y.	8	48	16	8	..	24
Ft. Totten, N.Y.	23	138	46	23	3	138
Ft. Totten, N.Y. (B.O. Qrs.)			8			8
Ft. Trumbull, Conn.	4	24	8	4	4	16
Ft. Wadsworth, N.Y.	15	90	30	15	15	60
Ft. Warren, Mass.	7	42	14	7	3	21
Washington Bks., D.C.	15	90	30	15	15	60
Ft. Washington, Md. (B.O. Qrs.)	9	54	18	9	7	44
Ft. Williams, Me.	7	42	14	7	..	21
Ft. Wood, N.Y.H.	4	24	8	4	..	16
Dept. Hqrs., Gov. Island.	21	126	42	21	20	126
Ft. McHenry, Md.	10	60	20	10	10	60
Ft. Michie, N.Y.	4	24	8	4	..	16
Total.	559	3342	1114	665	289	559

*Dining room chairs.

ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL

BORN.

JEWELL.—Born at New York city on March 23, 1908, to the wife of Capt. F. C. Jewell, Q.M., U.S.A., a daughter, Cecil Jewell.

McCASKKEY.—Born at New York city, March 23, 1908, to the wife of Charles I. McCaskkey, youngest son of Major Gen. William S. McCaskkey, U.S.A., retired, a son, Selden Fane McCaskkey.

PARRY.—Born to the wife of Sergt. David S. Parry, U.S.A., recruiting service, at Sandusky, Ohio, March 18, 1908, a son, Walter Dean Parry, weight nine pounds.

SHANE.—Born at Philadelphia, Pa., to the wife of Lieut. Louis Shane, U.S.N., a daughter.

STAYTON.—Born at Fort Mott, N.J., March 19, 1908, a son, to the wife of Lieut. Norris Stayton, Coast Art., U.S.A.

MARRIED.

KEAN—DUELL.—At New York city, March 21, 1908, Miss Mary Louise Duell to Lieut. Otho V. Kean, 1st Field Art., U.S.A.

MILLER—EVANS.—At London, England, Feb. 14, 1908, Dr. William Grey Miller, asst. surg., U.S.A., and Miss Alice Robinson Evans, daughter of Rev. Daniel H. Evans, D.D., of Youngstown, Ohio.

STOCKTON—ROBERTS.—At Brookline, Mass., March 25, 1908, Miss Theodosia Alice Roberts to Lieut. Edward Alexander Stockton, jr., Coast Art., U.S.A.

DIED.

BAILY.—Died at San Francisco, Cal., March 25, 1908, Brig. Gen. Elisha T. Baily, U.S.A., retired.

EMMONS.—Died on March 20, 1908, at her home, "Edgewood," Princeton, N.J., Frances Antonia Thornton Emmons, widow of the late Rear Adm. George Foster Emmons, U.S.N., and daughter of the late Francis Anthony Thornton, U.S.N., of Virginia, in the eighty-third year of her age. Services at Trinity church, Princeton, N.J., on March 22. Interment in Greenmount cemetery, Baltimore, Md.

GATES.—Died at Fort William Henry Harrison, Mont., March 14, 1908, Sergt. Charles Gates, Hospital Corps, U.S.A., of pneumonia.

GREGORY.—Died at Charleston, S.C., March 24, 1908, Paymr. Clk. T. Gregory, U.S.N.

KLINE.—Died at Baltimore, Md., March 23, 1908, Brig. Gen. Jacob Kline, U.S.A., retired.

LOGAN.—Died at El Paso, Texas, March 20, 1908, Charles Logan, son of the late Major T. H. Logan, U.S.A., and brother of the wife of Capt. Frank D. Wickham, 12th U.S. Inf.

MORTON.—Died at Ypsilanti, Mich., March 13, 1908, Russell G. Morton, aged sixteen years and twenty-one days, son of Sergt. Major Frank Morton, U.S.A., retired, formerly of the 19th Inf.

NEUMANN.—Died in Newark, N.J., Monday, March 23, 1908, Albert Carl Neumann, father of Mrs. George H. Rock, wife of Naval Constr. George H. Rock, U.S.N.

ORCHARD.—Died at Chicago, Ill., March 21, 1908, Mrs. John M. Orchard, wife of Commander Orchard.

POOR.—Died on March 20, 1908, at his residence, 908 North Calvert street, Baltimore, Md., Richard Lowndes Poor, major, C.A.S.A., son of the late Admiral Charles H. and Mattie Lindsay Poor.

SEELY.—Died at Guthrie, Oklahoma, March 12, 1908, Silas E. Seely, father of the wife of Capt. James M. Wheeler, C.A.C., U.S.A.

VOLKMAR.—Died at Pasadena, Cal., March 15, 1908, Mrs. Susan Dreer Volkmar, widow of the late Col. William J. Volkmar, U.S.A., and mother of Lieut. Walter S. Volkmar, U.S.A., retired.

NATIONAL GUARD NOTES.

No time has been lost in the issue of the new Springfield rifles received from the Ordnance Department of the Army to the various National Guard organizations of New York, by Col. Joseph G. Story, A.A.G., and his assistants. Five thousand rifles were placed in the hands of organizations last week, and 6,510 have been distributed during the present week making 11,600 in all. The ammunition for the new rifles will shortly be issued. Every regiment in the state is now armed with the new piece, all the cavalry and the two signal companies also.

Arrangements have been made whereby the National Guard of New York may practice at Sea Girt, N.J., owing to the closing of Creedmoor. There will be no state and brigade matches this year, but the state will be represented at the national competitions as usual.

Gen. McCosky Butt, N.G.N.Y., makes the excellent suggestion that the troops on duty at the State camp at Peekskill this summer be allowed to use the old rifle range there, especially in view of the fact that there will be no shooting at Creedmoor. The General says: "The old range could easily be put in order, and shooting could be practiced there daily by the officers and men of each regiment, who would be glad to avail themselves of the opportunity to practice. This practice would prove of the greatest value to each organization, and it could be arranged to be held on afternoons, so as not to interfere with routine drills." General Butt will sail for Europe on April 25 on the St. Louis, to be gone some six months, and will attend the French army maneuvers.

The hearing on the Wainwright bill, providing a military code for the N.G.N.Y. is referred to on page 804.

The board of officers of the 9th N.Y. will hold its annual dinner at the Manhattan Club, New York city, May 2. This date is also the tenth anniversary of the departure of the regiment for the Spanish War. Colonel Morris will review the 3d Battalion of the regiment under command of Major F. W. Ward on Saturday night, April 11, and dancing will follow.

Second Lieut. Del Dutton, 3d Regt., Infantry, N.G.M., recently assigned to the duties of athletic instructor of the regiment, has inaugurated considerable enthusiasm among the men. He is organizing baseball clubs in each of the twelve companies, and intends to form them into a regimental league. Lieutenant Dutton also expects to have the proper material in shape to enter any and all athletic meets during the coming season and to carry away many of the trophies.

Second Lieut. W. Ross, of Co. F, 22d N.Y., has been elected first lieutenant, vice Dances, promoted. Co. G will hold a minstrel and vaudeville entertainment at Palm Garden, Fifty-eighth street and Lexington avenue, Saturday night, May 9.

The 1st Regiment, N.G., of New Jersey, will hold games at the armory on Wednesday night, April 1, in Newark.

A review of the 7th N.Y. by Lieut. Col. Robert L. Howze, U.S.A., commandant of cadets at West Point, N.Y., will be held in the armory on Wednesday night, April 8.

In small arms practice for 1907 the regiments of the Iowa National Guard made the following figure of merit: 54th Inf., 76.98; 56th Inf., 65.38; 53d Inf., 63.24; and 54th Inf., 38.46. The average strength of the Guard was 2,629, and the figure of merit for the state was 61.22.

At the annual muster and inspection of the 2d Signal Company, N.Y., eighty-seven officers and men were present, the entire membership of the organization, and in general it made an excellent showing.

The tenth anniversary of the departure of the 9th Regiment of Pennsylvania to Mt. Grecina, on April 27, 1908, under the call from the President, for volunteers for the war with Spain, is to be duly celebrated. Brigadier General Dougherty, who was the colonel of the 9th Infantry '98, is at the head of the committee to plan the celebration.

In the Michigan National Guard during the season of 1907, there were 350 officers and men who qualified in small arms practice. There were eighty-seven who qualified as experts, thirty-two as sharpshooters, and 231 as marksmen. This is an improvement over the previous year, when the total qualifications were only 299. Capt. N. K. Averill, 7th U.S. Cav., began the annual inspection of the state force on March 16, and

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will not finish the work until April 11. A company known and designated as Co. L, 2d Inf., has been mustered into the service at Emporia, Kas., with the following commissioned officers: Captain, J. Max Yingling; first lieutenant, Curtis C. Beery; second lieutenant, Cyril J. B. Doile.

"The miserable places, alleged to be armories, in Pittsburgh, Pa.," says the Philadelphia Inquirer, "are a disgrace, both to the national and state governments. This disgraceful condition will be fully shown up in the reports from the Army officers, detailed to participate in the semi-annual state inspection of the 2d Brigade. The flat, trumpeted by the good-natured gentleman who at present is Secretary of War, to the graduating class at West Point very recently, in which the graduates were told to 'Obey orders and keep your mouths shut,' seemingly has no terror for Major Barth, 12th Inf., U.S.A., and Capt. T. N. Horn, Battery D, 3d Field Art., U.S.A. Both of the gentlemen just named expressed themselves rather forcibly at the close of the inspection of the 14th Infantry upon the miserable penury with which the Pittsburg contingent of the N.G.P. is housed."

2D NAVAL BATTALION, N.Y.—COMDR. R. P. FORSHEW.

Governor Hughes reviewed the 2d Battalion of Naval Militia on the night of March 21, which celebrated the opening of its magnificent new armory at the foot of Fifty-second street and New York Bay, Brooklyn, which cost some \$400,000.

The large drill hall of the armory was beautifully decorated with bunting and flags, and also the several division rooms, and a large crowd was present to witness the ceremonies.

In some respects the event was very poorly managed, for in a number of cases officers and others holding tickets for reserved seats when they arrived found them occupied by other persons. The worst mismanagement, however, was in connection with the collation in the ward room. After a number of guests, including many well known officers of the National Guard, had assembled up near the bridge, as requested, a passage was made through the crowd for the captain of the Naval Militia and his staff, and they were admitted to the ward room, while the rest of the guests, including prominent National Guard officers, who were huddled in the passageway like a flock of sheep, were told to go around to another entrance. This was by no means easy, and for a long time the guests in question could not move either one way or the other. Finally, after a hard squeeze, many of the guests reached the "other door," but quite a number went home in disgust. Some officers of the battalion should at least have been detailed to look after the many visiting officers and direct them where to go to.

The first military event of the evening was an Artillery drill, under command of Comdr. R. P. Forshaw, in which 1-pounder rapid fire guns and Colt's automatic guns were used. The drill was finely executed, the distances and alignments being most accurately maintained. The mechanical maneuvers in which the guns were quickly dismantled and assembled were exceptionally good.

After discarding the white working suits, the battalion donned its blue uniform, and handsomely formed for review by the Governor, who was accompanied by his staff, and also by Capt. Jacob W. Miller and staff, of the Naval Militia. There is a ship's military mast at each end of the drill hall, and the one at the east end has the addition of a bridge. From each military mast during the drill there were exhibitions of day signaling with flags, and night signaling with colored lights, and by semaphores, the arms of the latter being illuminated.

The First Division of the battalion, Lieut. Walter R. Griffith commanding, with commendable enterprise, issued an interesting pamphlet giving a historical sketch of the battalion and other data.

The armory is a very elaborate one for 230 men, which is the present strength of the organization, but it is now expected that the new building with all its equipment will attract recruits. There are an up-to-date rifle and pistol range in the basement, and also boiler room, locker rooms, equipped with steel lockers, a storage room for the cutters and whaleboats, which can be handily launched through a side door.

Some idea of the size of the building can be had from the drill hall, which is 230 feet long by 190 feet wide. In the administration portion of the building, offices are provided for the commander, navigator, gunnery officer, executive officer, four lieutenants, and the ensigns, two paymasters, two doctors and six divisions. There is also a large ward room equipped with a movable partition, where accommodations may be made for seating 300 persons. Two large galleries, one upstairs and one in the basement, have been installed with the latest appliances for cooking and preparing food.

A unique feature of the decorative scheme of the division quarters is a series of mural paintings in which the history and the progress of the Navy is depicted.

69TH N.Y.—COL. EDWARD DUFFY.

The 69th N.Y., under command of Col. Duffy, paraded for annual inspection and muster by War Department and state officers on the night of March 20 in its armory. In the inspection the regiment showed general improvement, especially in the care of public property, and while there is still room for improvement, it is satisfactory to note that the regiment is progressing.

In book and paper work the regiment compares favorably with other regiments, noted for correctness in this important work, and Capt. John J. Phelan, regimental adjutant, has not only conducted the business of his office in the most praiseworthy manner, but insists that other offices responsible for records and reports keep them properly. The adjutant has received high official praise for his earnest and successful work.

Colonel Duffy's command was also noted for the superior physical standard of the men, and the improvement in the personnel and general efficiency.

In the muster the regiment had 669 officers and men present,

being the substantial gain of fifty-two over last year, when it paraded 617 present. The absentees numbered twenty-nine against twenty-five at the muster of 1907.

Company I, Capt. Charles Healy, the largest company in the regiment, made an especially fine showing, having all of its ninety-six officers and men present. With nine other such companies what a regiment the 69th would be. One of the inspecting officers remarked that the company ought to be in the Regular Army. Co. E, Capt. John J. Scanlon, the second largest, also had all of its seventy-seven members present, and also deserves special praise for its showing. The official figures of the muster follow:

	Present.	Absent.	Agg.
Field and staff	18	2	20
Non-com. staff	12	0	12
Hospital Corps	16	0	16
Band	3	0	3
Company A	52	3	48
B	46	2	48
C	50	6	56
D	66	2	68
E	77	0	77
F	65	3	68
G	58	1	59
H	55	6	61
I	96	0	96
K	55	4	59
	669	29	698

The inspection for the War Department was conducted by Capt. R. F. Walton, 6th U.S. Inf., assisted by Lieut. John F. Curry, of the Infantry, who recently graduated, and for the State by Lieut. Col. J. Wray Cleveland and G. A. Wingate and Major Prentice.

The regiment will be reviewed on Monday night, March 30, in the armory by Brevet Brig. Gen. Daniel Appleton, colonel of the 7th Regiment.

71ST N.Y.—COL. WILLIAM G. BATES.

Major Gen. Frederick D. Grant, U.S.A., reviewed the 71st N.Y. in its armory on the night of March 24 and received an enthusiastic welcome from an audience of over 3,000 persons. The armory seats 2,700 people, and every seat was filled and many persons were standing. General Grant was accompanied by Mrs. Grant, and quite a large party of officers and ladies, and among them were: Capt. W. T. Johnston, 15th Cav.; Col. J. L. Chamberlain, I.G.; Lieut. Col. O. B. Mitcham, C.O.C.; Lieut. Col. H. H. Ludlow, C.A.C.; Lieut. M. M. Madison, 12th Inf.; Major John S. Mallory, 12th Inf., and wife; Lieut. Albert W. Foreman, 12th Inf., and wife; Lieut. A. W. Maish, 12th Inf.; Capt. A. T. Smith, 12th Inf., and Lieuts. L. A. Dewey, C. McP. Janney, all of the 12th U.S. Infantry. Other special guests present included: Major Whippen, of Jersey City; Mrs. Bates, wife of Colonel Bates; Lieut. Col. H. H. Brinkhoff and Major John J. Broderick, 4th N.J.; Capt. J. W. Elmers, 69th N.Y., and Lieut. F. D. Tausley, 9th N.Y. Owing to the absence of Colonel Bates, in Albany on military business, the regiment was under command of Lieut. Col. J. H. Wells, and although it was the first time he had ever been in command during such a function, he was perfectly at ease and handled the regiment in fine shape. The display in some respects was not up to the usual standard of the regiment, but it was nevertheless a highly creditable one. The regiment was formed with three battalions of four companies of sixteen files each, and in forming the 2d, 3d and 4th Cos., of the 1st Battalion had to do considerable dressing to the left and rear. When the Adjutant presented the regiment to the C.O. the 2d Battalion was slow in presenting arms, and there seemed to be a kind of hesitancy on the part of some officers and men. In the evening parade one of the companies failed to execute a movement in the manual promptly. The men were very steady in the ranks and in the passage went by in fine shape. The order arms was beautifully executed without noise, and the display of the regiment, except for the several minor defects noted, was of a high standard. After the review the following presentations were made: The Colonel's Cup, awarded annually to the company obtaining the highest percentage of marksmen, to Co. G.; the Grant Trophy, awarded annually to the company obtaining the highest state figure of merit for general rifle practice, to Co. B; the Banks Trophy, for annual competition in armory shooting by company teams of twenty, to Co. B. Then followed a presentation of medals to the regimental rifle team, distinguished experts and expert riflemen, season of 1907. Dancing followed the evening parade, and the special guests were entertained at an enjoyable collation, furnished under the direction of Capt. C. F. True, C.S.

NATIONAL RIFLE ASSOCIATION.

The annual report of the National Rifle Association of America for 1907 is a very attractive and interesting book of 215 pages, with forty half-tone illustrations of rifle teams, trophies, shooting scenes, etc. The issue of such a report shows well for the progress and success of the organization. The results of the big shooting events of the year are given in detail. These include the big matches of the National Board for Promotion of Rifle Practice, the National Rifle Association, the Ohio State Rifle Association, the New York State Rifle Association, the Illinois State Rifle Association, the Iowa State Rifle Association, the Colorado State Rifle Association, and the Maryland State Rifle Association. The frontispiece contains the photographs of the officers of the association, followed by the list of officers, the board of directors, the life members, the state secretaries, and the affiliated organizations. There are now affiliated with the national body: State associations, 21; regiments, 56; separate military organizations, 28; civilian or government rifle clubs, 60; college and university clubs, 6; schoolboy clubs, 15, or a total of 185. The annual reports of state secretaries which follow contain much valuable information of the rifle shooting done in their respective states. The minutes of the annual meeting and of that of the board of directors show the method of administering the association's business.

The international Palma competition is handled most fully, with views of the range at Ottawa, pictures of the competing teams, and reproductions of the targets, showing the shots of each individual member of the American team. There are full reports of the competitions for the cup held by state associations, and of the N.R.A. medal competitions held by regiments and clubs.

The secretary's report, giving in detail the work done by the different departments of the association, shows that the association during the year gained as members nine state associations, twenty-two regiments, five separate military organizations, and twenty-two new life members. The secretary handles the subjects of state associations, state secretaries, national marksmen's reserve, annual matches, indoor competitions, and schoolboy rifle shooting under separate headings. The chapter on schoolboy rifle shooting is particularly interesting, showing the results of the tournament held in New York city for the schoolboys, and outlining the plans of the association for carrying on the work. Although this branch of the association's work was begun late in the year, the report shows that rifle clubs have already been organized in six universities and colleges, and in fifteen public, private and military schools.

Owing to the great expense which the association has been put to in getting out this book, the executive committee decided that after the affiliated organizations and members had been supplied with copies, the balance should be put on sale at the cost of ten cents each. The report reflects great credit upon its compiler, Lieut. Albert S. Jones, secretary, and it is a valuable record of shooting.

The association will, on the first of May, move its headquarters to Washington, to be nearer the War Department, which will be of material assistance in carrying out the large plans which have been mapped out for the future, and so that it can also be in closer touch with the National Board for the

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Promotion of Rifle Practice, in carrying out the plans of that board. The annual matches of the association will be held this year at Camp Perry, Ohio, from Aug. 14 to 20, inclusive.

ANSWERS TO CORRESPONDENTS.

Questions are answered as soon as possible, but no particular time can be given for replies. We do not answer questions by mail.

SUBSCRIBER.—Apply to the adjutant general of Nebraska, at Lincoln, Neb.

C. B.—Write to the Superintendent of the U.S. Military Academy, West Point, N.Y., for the rules governing the examination and admittance of persons desiring to enter.

G. E. L. F.—As soon as an applicant for appointment to a lieutenantcy in the Philippine Scouts is appointed he will receive official notification. Applications are placed on file, due consideration being given to the records, and those having the best recommendations receive the preference as soon as there is a vacancy.

P. W. M.—Vessels of the Navy newly commissioned are sometimes sent to navy yards after a shaking down trip for some minor repairs or alterations which the experience has shown may be necessary. Vessels are also placed in reserve when not needed to save expense and to save the wear and tear of commission.

INQUIRER.—Badges for services in Indian wars will be issued as soon as the U.S. Mint can make them. The badges are not to be issued to those who were wounded only. See G.O. 170, W.D., 1907.

W. R. S.—The movements of the Atlantic Fleet are published each week in the **ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL**.

FORT SNELLING.—By the language of the Appropriation bill, as it stands and as it will undoubtedly be passed finally, all increase of pay will begin at once, no matter whether there is an appropriation for it or not. It is not yet known what band is to be ordered to Fort Snelling.

C. T.—Write the Senators and the Representatives in your own name. The War Department does not give out at this time the information you ask.

P. J. L.—We advise that you write your Senators and Representatives direct for the information you desire. It is the only way you can get it.

J. C. C.—See answer to P. J. L. in this issue.

J. A. M. asks how many vacancies there are for assistant paymaster in the Navy for which examinations are to be held on June 6. Answer: "By the date of the examination there will be six, and possibly more due to casualties in the interval."

W. O. S. asks: What regulations, aside from the **Army Regulations**, are now in process of revision, or whose revision is contemplated by the War Department for use in the Army? What manuals? Will any of these be issued? In what form is the information descriptive of the progressive military map of the U.S. published? Is it in G.O. or in separate pamphlet? What proportion of this map is finished at present? Answer: Hospital Corps Drill Regulations, Engineers Field Regulations, Subsistence Department Regulations and National Guard Regulations, in addition to **Army Regulations**. No date can be given as to their issue. No part of the military map of the United States has yet been finished. It is hard to say what proportion is finished, as some work is done at division headquarters and some at the War Department in Washington. The work is, however, well along, although publication is not likely to begin for some time to come.

NON-COM. asks: Does all service as a lieutenant in the Philippine Scouts count for retirement as an enlisted man as though rendered as such? Par. 133, A.W., does not seem to be very clear in reference to this question, as it leaves some doubt as to whether the service of a man, appointed as a Scout officer after March 2, 1903, counts for retirement? Answer: This question has never come before the War Department. If you have a claim for service under the conditions named we advise you to lay it before the Department and get a decision on it.

C. B. asks about what date campaign badges will be issued to retired enlisted men, also if certificate of merit and Indian campaign badges are ready for issue? Answer: Certificates of merit are ready for issue now. The Indian badge is not yet completed by the U.S. Mint. If you apply for the badges they will be issued at the earliest moment.

ENQUIRER.—It is impossible to predict what may happen in Cuba between now and February next, the date fixed for the evacuation of Cuba by the U.S. forces on duty there. From the present outlook it would seem that the troops will leave at the time scheduled.

H. W. asks: A first lieutenant of Philippine Scouts is discharged for disability. What, if any, pension does he draw from the government? Answer: Yes, he would get a pension. Write Commissioner of Pensions, Washington, D.C., as to amount for various disabilities.

ENLISTMENT asks: (1) Supposing a man enlisted at the age of seventeen—giving his age as twenty-one—served continuously for nine years under latter age, and desires to re-enlist under his correct age, would he have to make application to have his age corrected, or would it be proper to simply give his correct age on re-enlisting, regardless of ages given in former re-enlistments? Answer: You can do it either way, such corrections of age are common. (2) In making application to be examined for post non-commissioned staff officer, would it be proper and advisable to forward with the application, personal recommendations received from officers, or are the recommendations presented to the examining board? Answer: Such recommendations should be presented to the examining board.

RIFLE asks: Promotion of second lieutenants of a certain arm is being held up. Lineal number 3 is entitled to promotion Dec. 23, 1907. In May the "block" is removed, after the adjournment of Congress. Will this officer have to wait until his

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nomination is confirmed by the Senate, before he can draw the pay of first lieutenant? After confirmation, is he entitled to pay from date of new commissions? Answer: No. You would get a recess commission and draw pay at once.

M.—No list is published of post quartermaster sergeants, showing those to be sent to the Philippines in the near future.

M. I. S.—The 20th Infantry is due to go to the Philippines in July, 1909, to relieve the 26th Infantry. You cannot get a furlough for three months unless you re-enlist.

MINSTRELSY ABOARD U.S.S. LOUISIANA.

At sea, en route to Magdalena Bay, Mex., March 7, 1908.

The minstrel performance given on board this vessel on Feb. 26, 1908, at Callao, Peru, was attended by officers and men from our own fleet, besides a good number from the Peruvian men-of-war, and civilians. Everyone who attended enjoyed himself to the utmost, as it was nothing but laugh from the time the curtain went up until the finale. It is said to have been one of the best performances of its kind ever given in the Navy, and was especially creditable to the officers and men of the Louisiana, as everything in connection with it was made on board. The scenery was grand and reflects much credit on the artistic abilities of J. McCarthy, C.T.C., T. Lackey, Ptr., second class, and G. A. McClure, Ptr., first class. The costumes, evening dress for the grand opening were made by J. G. Gudat, seaman, and R. S. C. Davis, coxswain. The decorations were beautiful and the electric display was composed of 800 colored lights, arranged by H. M. Senior, chief electrician, and C. A. Bennett, electrician, third class. Everyone connected with the show carried out his part well. The stage was erected on the quarterdeck, it being thirty feet wide, twenty feet long and fourteen feet high. So you see we compared favorably with some of the large show houses.

We have had an excellent and enjoyable trip so far. Many interesting things have been seen, and the people of every port visited have done their utmost to make the men of the fleet enjoy themselves. All eyes are now turned to the target grounds, and the crew of this vessel are working hard for the trophy. As you know, we led all of the new ships at the last target practice, winning several Navy prizes, and as we are not quite the rocky ship now that we were then, it is hoped that we can inscribe our name as the winners of the 1908 competition. Aside from target practice much interest is centered on the baseball championship, which is expected to be played at Magdalena, and we also have a good chance for that. Our race boat crew has added another cup to its collection, winning a trophy presented by a boat club at Callao. This trophy was presented to the coxswain of the boat, W. Procknow, B.M., first class, by the President of Peru. We have on board the Swedish trophy and the Battenburg cup.

The program referred to included, besides minstrel choruses, the following: Sentimental song, S. F. Wood; coon song, "Bill" Steinberg; bass solo, C. P. Brown; coon song, "Al" Treglown; tenor solo, E. D. Waller; comic novelty, "Josh" Alderman; baritone solo, J. B. Wade; neat end specialty, "Con" Boehmer; Crescent City quartette, Doyle, Wood, Wade and Brown; overture, Louisiana Band, T. Cariani, director; buck and wing dancing, George Klein; magic, myth and mystery, Prof. J. Garrigan; "The troubles that Heine Spitzbraubacher had with Timothy O'Flynn," R. E. Doyle and L. Alberette; eccentric juggling, J. Garrigan; the famous Irish comedians, Alfred Treglown and William F. Morell; alto quartette: M. Karasky (solo), N. Maranetto (II), J. L. Burgess (III), O. L. Meissner (IV); selections by the armor belt quartette, Waller, Boehmer, Shocklin, Jr., Riley; concluding with the laughable sketch entitled, "The Phony Phonies," participated in by "Al" Treglown, "Josh" Alderman, Robert Emmet Doyle, S. F. Wood, C. P. Brown, J. B. Wade, Jr., E. D. Waller, C. Boehmer, C. Shocklin, Jr., F. Riley.

MARE ISLAND.

Mare Island, Cal., March 20, 1908.

A very pretty matinee dance was that at which Mrs. John M. Ellicott entertained aboard the U.S.S. Maryland at this yard on Saturday, March 14, the affair being in honor of the birthday of her young daughter, Miss Josephine Ellicott. Although it was strictly a young people's dance, the list of guests including many of the debutantes of a season or two hence. The officers of the Maryland did everything in their power to help make the affair the success it was.

Capt. and Mrs. Lucien Young spent the past week end at Seven Oaks, Napa County, where they were guests at the home of Capt. and Mrs. J. J. Brice. Paymaster William, of the West Virginia, was the host aboard the ship on Saturday last at a delightful luncheon at which his guests included Miss Helen Sullivan, Miss Irene Van Arsdale and Miss Engracia Critcher, with Mrs. Flett as chaperon.

Mrs. John T. Myers was the hostess at a pleasant little bridge party on Friday evening, entertaining three tables of guests at the home of her mother, Madam Cutts. The prize winners were Mrs. John M. Ellicott and Lieut. Woodell L. Pickering, of the Maryland. The guests were Comdr. and Mrs. Ellicott, Comdr. and Mrs. Clarence A. Carr, Madam Erwin, Mrs. Mary Turner, Lieut. Comdr. Matt H. Signor, of the West Virginia, Lieutenant Pickering, Major Myers and one or two others. Col. W. A. Simpson and Colonel Biddle left Friday last for Pase Robles, where they enjoyed a delightful week end trip.

Much sympathy has been expressed for Lieut. and Mrs. William T. Standley in the illness of their little baby, who is now, however, well on the way to recovery. Comdr. and Mrs. Clarence A. Carr entertained informally at luncheon on Sunday last, complimentary to Lieut. Comdr. and Mrs. George H. Stafford, of Berkeley, who came up for the day. Those asked to meet the visitors were Lieut. Daniel S. Mahoney and Comdr. Harry S. Knapp, of the West Virginia.

Capt. and Mrs. Marion P. Mau, of the Presidio of Monterey, are spending a few days in San Francisco, where they have taken apartments at the Fairmont. Lieut. Comdr. and Mrs.

Luke McNamee arrived in San Francisco on this week's transport, after three years spent in Guam and the Philippines. Mrs. McNamee is the daughter of Rear Admiral Swinburne, commander of the second division of the Pacific Fleet, now at San Diego. Paymr. G. P. Auld, of the Navy, is stopping at the Jefferson in San Francisco for a short time, while Capt. L. D. Cabell is a guest at the Stewart. Lieut. Comdr. R. O. Butler, who returned from the Orient on the Thomas, is enjoying a brief leave and is staying at the Jefferson.

Rear Admiral William T. Swinburne came up to the yard on the Preble Monday to pay an official visit to Rear Admiral Dayton. He returned to his flagship in the lower bay the same afternoon. Rear Admiral Louis Kempff, retired, is also a visitor to Mare Island and Vallejo on Monday, having come up to look after his property interests in the navy yard town. Mrs. John T. Myers entertained at a delightful luncheon a day or two ago, the affair being in honor of Mrs. Nugent, of the Presidio.

The cruisers St. Louis and Milwaukee came up to the yard Wednesday and anchored off the Mare Island light, where they are now taking on supplies of coal and water before leaving for the northern yard, where they are to be placed in reserve, the greater part of their crew as well as many of the officers being transferred to the Wisconsin which is soon to be placed in commission.

Owing to the fact that her ice plant did not work satisfactorily the hospital ship Relief, which was to have sailed for Magdalena a week ago, is still at the yard with no date fixed for her departure. She is to sail, however, as soon as the necessary work can be done.

The crew of the U.S.S. Maryland observed St. Patrick's day with an elaborate menu, while the ship was lying at the Mare Navy Yard under repairs. The menu cards, which were printed in green lettering with shamrocks at the four corners, bore the words "Erin Go Bragh" across the top.

BOSTON HARBOR NOTES.

Fort Revere, Mass., March 23, 1908.

Lieut. Perry M. Gallup has reported for duty at Fort Strong. Miss Skillings spent the week-end at Winchester. Mrs. Lomax, wife of Captain Lomax, has been very ill with typhoid fever, but is convalescing.

Miss Ellis, of Portland, Me., spent two days of last week with Miss Skillings at Fort Warren. On St. Patrick's day Miss Skillings entertained with three tables of bridge in compliment to her house guest. The prevailing color of the day was green, and the table for refreshments was most attractive in its green dress, with a centerpiece of "Irish" potatoes. Mrs. Cree, Mrs. Long and Mrs. Hinkle won the dainty prizes.

On Wednesday night, March 18, Miss Wilde, of Boston; Miss Erskine, of Hull; Lieutenants Morrow and Biscoe, of Fort Banks, and Lieutenant Clark, of Fort Revere, were guests at Colonel Homer's for dinner. The evening passed merrily with music and cards. Lieutenant Wilson entertained Capt. H. C. Merriam at dinner at the Touraine on Friday, afterward going to see "The Man of the Hour."

Major and Mrs. Straub, of Fort Strong, gave a most attractive dinner on Friday night, their guests being Major and Mrs. Davis, Capt. and Mrs. Long and Lieut. and Mrs. Taylor, all of Fort Andrews. Bridge was enjoyed throughout the evening.

The ladies and officers of Fort Warren gave a very jolly dance on Saturday evening in the torpedo storehouse, the room being most attractively decorated. The band from Fort Banks furnished some very good music. Those present were: Lieutenants Morrow and Biscoe, from Fort Banks; Major and Mrs. Straub, Dr. and Mrs. Tenny, Captain Yost, Lieutenants Gearhart and Gallup, from Fort Strong; Major and Mrs. Cree, Miss Cree, Miss Boyd, Captain Merriam, Lieutenant Clark and Miss Erskine, from Fort Revere; Lieut. and Mrs. Taylor, Lieut. and Mrs. Bartlett, Mr. Henry Davis, Mr. Harry Mathews, Lieutenant Pierce and Miss Long, from Fort Andrews.

Miss Alien Shepard, of Brookline, was the week-end guest of Capt. and Mrs. Clark at Fort Warren. Lieut. and Mrs. Bartlett had Miss Margaret Boyd, of Brookline with them the past week.

On St. Patrick's day the Regulars were turned out under the command of Major Cree for the annual parade in Boston. Soon after landing the snow began to fall and lasted throughout the afternoon, making it most disagreeable for those marching as well as the spectators.

On Saturday night Miss Skillings was hostess at a charming dinner, her guests being Miss Lou Dyer and Mr. Adams, of Boston, and Miss Conant, of Wellesley College. They remained over Sunday.

FORT OMAHA THEATRICALS.

Fort Omaha, Neb., March 17, 1908.

Well! Well! Well! Talk about your amateur theatricals, and if the 16th Infantry Amateur Dramatic Association branch of the Army Relief Society did not carry off all the honors on the night of March 16, when two comedies were presented, then the large and appreciative audience must have been hypnotized, for each visitor carried away with him the opinion that it was the most natural and well played comedy seen by theater-going people for many years.

To go into any specialization would be to give each a full share of praise, which they so well merited. Mrs. Cornelius Gardner, as Jennie Northcott, was the principal figure in the first comedy, that of "Sweethearts"; her acting was so natural and free from nervousness or self-consciousness that she really seemed to be the true-hearted maid she so well portrayed. The change in appearance, dress and the kindly touch of age in the second act, after a supposed interval of thirty years was fine in its subtlety of purpose, yet open and frank in the uncovering of her heart's secret to the old lover in the person of Mr. Henry Spreadbrow (Lieutenant Harvey), who in a natural and frank manner made a true interpretation of the rendering of this very difficult part, to put the fire and emotion of a tender love scene on a stage before a critical audience of friends was a very hard part to take, and a situation where every false note would be at once detected; yet he carried the audience with him to the very culmination of the scene.

Major Blauvelt, as Wilcox, the gardener, could not be improved. His rendering of the old family gardener, whose shrewd, kindly eyes take in the situation in all its importance while carrying on his simple duties as a plant lover; his stage presence was natural and portrayed the true theme of the story in all its purity and simplicity with the stage settings complete and in keeping with the theme.

Beth, the maid, in the person of Mrs. Sidney Smith, was a normal rendering of a minor part, but at the same time one requiring talent of no mean order. Mrs. Smith's rendering showed much study and the true humility of a favorite companion rather than that of a servant of the house; her manner was natural, coupled with a pleasing personality, and carried her audience with the simplicity and modest bearing of her acting.

After a short intermission, in which the 16th Infantry orchestra rendered delightful music, the second comedy was staged in the delightfully funny "A Proposal Under Difficulties."

Miss Natalie Blauvelt, daughter of Major Blauvelt, of the 16th, as Dorothy Andrews, showed much talent in the rendering of the characteristics of a pretty and accomplished young girl with the difficult situation of managing two ardent lovers in the same room and at the same time. She carried out her part to perfection, her stage presence was graceful and natural, and her manner under the trying situation of thinking her lover had proposed to "Jennie," the maid (Mrs. W. C. Bennett), left nothing to be wished for.

"Bob Yardsley," in the person of Captain Dalton, was great. He carried off the embarrassing situation when "Jen-

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nie," who witnessed his parlor practicing of the method he expected to pursue when he had the chance to propose to Dorothy Andrews, and his confusion at the apparition of the maid "Jennie" beckoning him from between the curtains was simply convulsive, and his audience sympathized with him heartily. Captain Dalton has a natural bent towards the stage, and it was predicted that if he sought honors behind the footlights his success would be an assured fact. His manner on the stage is pleasing and his personality is brim full of magnetism which brings him at once "en rapport" with his hearers.

Jack Barlow (Lieutenant White) filled his part as one of the two lovers with a knack and readiness that the story demanded; his coolness and self-possession as well as a graceful carriage made him friends at his first appearance, and his interpretation of his lines with the courteous acknowledgment of defeat when Bob Yardsley, surmounting all difficulties, secured the love and hand of Dorothy Andrews, drew spontaneous applause.

The management and the stage settings were in the experienced hands of Miss Fitch, of the Omaha Dramatic School. The post people remained for some time after the city guests wended their way homeward, and it was the unanimous verdict that the 16th Infantry Amateur Dramatic Association had scored a grand success in every particular.

NOTES FROM GOVERNORS ISLAND.

Governors Island, N.Y.H., March 27, 1908.

Major Gen. and Mrs. F. D. Grant entertained at dinner on Saturday evening Col. and Mrs. William B. Gordon, Major and Mrs. M. F. Harmon, Mrs. William B. Ladue, Capt. and Mrs. W. C. Canou and Chaplain Edmund B. Smith.

A delegation from the National Civic Federation visited Governors Island on March 20, and under the guidance of General Grant, accompanied by Capt. A. J. Bowley, A.D.C., Col. Leven C. Allen, Capt. G. H. Davis and other officers, made a tour of the Island, visiting the barracks, prison, chapel and other buildings. Their praise of the conditions found here was enthusiastic, and they were much impressed by it as an "example of order, neatness and sanitation for government institutions generally to copy."

In asking permission to visit the post they gave as reason for doing so that they had "heard that all arrangements and conditions here were such under the administration of the department commander that they wished to have this standard before them in visiting other government posts and institutions." A visit to Fort Totten by the same delegation is being arranged for. The members included Mr. Hart and Mr. Easley, of the National Civic Federation, and Miss Morgan, daughter of Mr. J. Pierpont Morgan; Mrs. Tabbri, daughter of Mrs. Elliott F. Shepherd; Mrs. West and Miss Beeks, of the "Woman's Committee of the National Civic Federation. After the tour of inspection Gen. and Mrs. Grant entertained the members of the party at tea in their quarters.

Col. Charles A. H. McCauley has arrived at this station, relieving Col. John W. Pullman as chief quartermaster. Mrs. McCauley and family, who are at present in Chicago, are expected here in a few weeks. Among those visiting the post this week were Col. and Mrs. William B. Gordon, of West Point, and Lieut. and Mrs. William A. Dallam, who were entertained at luncheon by Gen. and Mrs. Grant.

The Misses Harmon are visiting Mrs. William Ennis at West Point. Among visitors at the post are Miss Mary Harbeson and Mr. Robert Harbeson at their brother's, Capt. James F. Harbeson's. Miss Prescott at her sister's, Mrs. John L. Chamberlain's, and Major and Mrs. Hamilton Rowan and Master Hugh Rowan at Chaplain Edmund Banks Smith's.

Chaplain Edmund B. Smith delivered an address at the Capitol, Albany, on March 25, before the State Assembly Executive Committee at their hearing on the Gray Local Option Bill, with special reference to its bearing upon the restoration of the Army canteen.

FORT CROOK.

Fort Crook, Nebr., March 23, 1908.

Lieut. Troup Miller, 7th Cav., A.D.C. to the Department Commander, and Mrs. Miller left last Thursday for Macon, Ga., to attend the wedding of Lieutenant Miller's sister. They will then go to Mrs. Miller's home in Tennessee for a stay of several weeks.

Mrs. McMillan, wife of Dr. McMillan, of this post, is a patient at the Omaha General Hospital, where she is recovering from an operation performed last week.

Lieut. and Mrs. G. H. White, Lieutenant Neal and Surgeon Wickes, U.S. Navy, were dinner guests of Capt. and Mrs. Crimmins last Monday night.

In view of the extraordinary talent developed by those taking part in the theatricals last week and the probability of other performances in the future, Colonel Gardner is arranging for the addition of a considerable amount of new scenery for the Gymnasium Theater.

Major D. E. McCarthy, Chief Quartermaster of the Department, returned last Thursday from a flying visit to Evansville, Ind., where Mrs. McCarthy is visiting her mother, who has been critically ill.

Mrs. H. M. Lord, wife of Major Lord, Chief Paymaster, was one of the speakers at the monthly meeting of the Daughters of the American Revolution, held in Omaha last Monday afternoon.

Capt. W. C. Bennett, who is an intrepid hunter, was successful in bagging twelve wild ducks one afternoon last week and reports an abundance of game in the vicinity of the Platte River, a few miles south of the post.

Major W. F. Blauvelt, 16th Inf., has been offered the detail

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to the vacancy in the Pay Department, which will occur on the retirement of Lieutenant Colonel Muhlenberg on April 7.

Major and Mrs. Slaughter, Pay Dept., were guests of Mr. and Mrs. C. F. Weller, of Omaha, at a "high five" party last Tuesday, at which the other guests were many of Omaha's well-known society people.

Col. and Mrs. Cornelius Gardener were host and hostess at a prettily appointed dinner, last Thursday night, at which their guests were: Mrs. Patton, of Detroit; Lieut. and Mrs. Michaelis, Mrs. George Brown, Lieutenant Brown and Miss Madeline Bonney.

Mrs. M. L. Crimmins and Mrs. W. C. Bennett were guests of Mrs. W. P. Evans, wife of Lieutenant Colonel Evans, Gen. Staff, at a bridge party last Thursday afternoon, given in honor of Mrs. W. F. Buchan, of Kansas City, mother of Capt. F. E. Buchan, Judge Advocate. The other guests were: Mesdames Hunsaker, Slaughter, Buchan, Lotteridge and McFadden.

Capt. and Mrs. Gohn entertained an automobile party from Omaha, consisting of Mr. Arthur Guion and several friends after the theater performance by the Dramatic Club last Monday night. Capt. and Mrs. Chrisman were also guests.

Mrs. Cornelius Gardener and Mrs. Patton, of Detroit, Mrs. Gardener's mother, were guests of Mrs. Charles Morton, wife of the Department Commander, last Tuesday, at a dainty luncheon, at which covers were laid for twelve. The table decorations were maiden hair ferns and Shamrocks, in keeping with St. Patrick's Day. The other guests were the ladies of the Department Headquarters contingent and included Mesdames Davis, Hunsaker, Evans, Slaughter, Miller, Galbraith, Lord, Hines and Buchan.

Capt. Edgar Ridenour and Miss Pert Jackson were dinner guests of Capt. and Mrs. Gohn last Tuesday night.

It is rumored that this command will go to Watertown, S.D., for the annual target practice, there being no suitable range at this post and the State authorities of South Dakota having offered their range for the use of the regiment.

Mrs. Hunsaker entertained at bridge on Wednesday afternoon for her guests, Mrs. Buchan and Mrs. McFadden. Those invited from this post were Mrs. W. C. Bennett and Mrs. Crimmins.

Miss Pert Jackson, who has been spending the winter with her sister, Mrs. Sydney Smith, left for her home in Shreveport, La., yesterday.

The treasurer of the 16th Infantry Branch of the Army Relief Society reports \$213 as the net receipts of the recent theatricals by the Dramatic Club.

Gen. Charles Morton was the host at a handsome dinner given last Wednesday evening, the occasion being the General's birthday. The guests were: Colonels Gardener, Glassford, Davis and Evans; Majors Galbraith, Lord, McCarthy, Noyes and Slaughter; Captains Buchan and Hines and Lieutenants Hunsaker and Miller.

The Moon Meet of the 16th Infantry Council, held at the Club Building on Tuesday evening, was attended by Major Blauvelt, Captains Ridenour, Dalton, Gohn, Crimmins, Chrisman, Bennett, Major Beckurts and Lieutenants White, Morison, James, Boswell, Harvey, Brown, Michaelis and Short. Major Chase W. Kennedy was elected an honorary member and several regimental matters were discussed. The lecture by Lieut. P. L. Smith on his travels abroad was postponed until the next meet. At the social session a lunch was served and the usual good time enjoyed.

Lieutenants Harvey, Boswell and Short, Lieutenant Neal and Surgeon Wickes, U.S. Navy, and Miss Pert Jackson were supper guests of Capt. and Mrs. Crimmins after the theatricals Monday night.

Lieut. and Mrs. Sydney Smith entertained Captain Ridenour, Lieutenants Short, Boswell and McCune, Miss Pert Jackson and Miss Valentine, of Omaha, at dinner Friday night.

A very pretty ceremony was the christening by Chaplain Hillman in the Post Chapel, Sunday morning, of little Martha Gardener, younger daughter of Col. and Mrs. Cornelius Gardener.

Captain Van Dusen, Lieutenant Neal, U.S. Navy, and Miss Natalie Blauvelt were guests of Capt. and Mrs. Crimmins at dinner Friday evening.

Mrs. Gohn has tendered her resignation as a member of the Army Relief Society.

The Army Bridge Club met with Major and Mrs. Slaughter Saturday evening. The prizes were won by Captain Clark and Miss Weller.

FORT HANCOCK.

Fort Hancock, N.J., March 24, 1908.

Just a word about our post. The garrison consists of six companies of Coast Artillery Corps, commanded by Col. Henry L. Harris, C.A.C. We are situated on Sandy Hook, but it is not the old-time isolated "Sandy Hook"; old-time residents here would hardly know the place now. We have a Government train to Highland Beach, N.J., as well as a splendid gravel road leading to that village, which is on the Central Railroad of New Jersey. We also have daily boats to New York city. New gravel roads have been built to all the batteries, stations, etc. Permanent camp grounds have been constructed for the annual encampments of the New Jersey State Militia. A new concrete sea wall, on the New York Bay side, in front of the row of officers' quarters, is almost completed. The hospital, with its annex, is one of the finest in the Army. Several new buildings have been recently completed, under the supervision of Capt. M. N. Falls, Q.M., U.S.A., post and constructing quartermaster. These consist of a new brick guard-house at the entrance to the reservation, near Highlands, N.J., known as the "Trestle Guard-house"; a double set of frame civilian employees' quarters, and a new brick office and storehouse for the Artillery engineer.

Lieut. Col. Clarence Deems, C.A.C., recently ordered for duty at this post from Fort Howard, Md., arrived on March 24 and is quartered in officers' quarters No. 14. Another new arrival is Contract Surg. P. G. Drake, from Governors Island, N.Y. He is here for permanent station and has been assigned for quarters to a suite of rooms in the bachelor officers' quarters.

A complete new telephone system, with all modern improve-

ments, including the latest model of switchboard, has been recently installed in the post by the Signal Corps. All buildings are connected and each office is provided with a desk phone. Forts Wadsworth and Hamilton are connected in the circuit.

Our baseball team has been organized and is practicing daily. No predictions are offered at this early date, but with the material we have, and when developed, we can assure any amateur team in this section a "run for their money." Neighboring posts will find the latch-string out at all times this summer, and they are invited to communicate with us, with a view to arranging a series of games for the season.

Proposals were opened on March 19, by the Constructing Quartermaster, for the erection of brick barrack buildings for the quartering of two companies of Coast Artillery Corps. It has not been decided as yet whether two single barracks or one double barrack will be built. Proposals were invited for both, but the War Department will decide which it is to be. In the matter of new construction here, negotiations are under consideration for the erection of one colonel's quarters, one major's quarters, and another barrack. Work on these buildings will probably commence some time this summer. A contract has been entered into with a Chicago firm for the erection of a new garage crematory.

Chaplain and Mrs. Headley, in charge of the post Sunday school, are conducting rehearsals for an Easter entertainment, to be given in the post hall, Easter night. Arrangements are being made for an Easter Monday dance in the post hall by the non-commissioned staff.

Captain Platt, of the Ordnance Department, is reported on the sick list.

A large filtration plant was this week completed on the post water supply system, which will furnish the entire garrison with pure, fresh water, instead of the brackish or salty water so prevalent at nearly all sea-coast posts.

A great convenience to strangers or visitors, lately inaugurated, was the placing of neatly printed name plates, sufficiently large to be read from the sidewalk, on all officers' quarters, and placards, designating the building, on all other buildings of the post.

A well attended entertainment was held in the Young Men's Christian Association building one night this week. A magician from New York city and local talent furnished the attraction.

The campaign badges, issued by the War Department, for service in the Spanish War and Philippine Insurrection, have arrived at this post and been issued to the men entitled thereto.

A wireless telegraph station is being installed here by the Signal Corps. The work of installation will be completed shortly.

Capt. W. W. Hamilton, C.A.C., has been detailed as post exchange officer, relieving Captain Lanham.

The torpedo planter Hunt, from Fort Totten, N.Y., of student officers from the school of Submarine Defense, to examine the new fire control system recently installed here by the Signal Corps.

NOTES FROM CUBA.

Camp Columbia, Cuba, March 19, 1908.

Mrs. Millard F. Waltz and daughter, Miss Elaine, family of Colonel Waltz, U.S.A., have gone to the United States on an extended visit. Mrs. Parker, wife of Capt. Frank Parker, of the 11th Cavalry, has gone to the States for a short visit with friends and relatives.

The Rev. J. H. Bradford, father of Lieut. Horatio Bradford, of the 17th Infantry, stationed at Ciego de Avila, left Cuba recently after a short visit with his son. Rear Admiral G. W. Baird, U.S.N., and Mrs. Baird, who have been in Cuba visiting friends for some time, have returned to the North.

Capt. Frank Jewell, Coast Art., who has been on duty here, with Mrs. Jewell, her mother, Mrs. Mosby, and sister, Miss Knight, daughter of Major J. T. Knight, U.S.A., and Miss Temple, who have been on the island for some time, have departed from Cuba for the North.

Mrs. Helen Corrigan, niece of Major Henry P. Birmingham, of the Medical Department, left a few days since for the United States. Lieut. Col. and Mrs. Eugene F. Ladd, who have been in Cuba for several weeks taking in the sights and visiting on their plantation in Santiago de las Vegas, have returned to the States. Mrs. Lewis Ford-Butt, who has been visiting Mrs. Joshua W. Butt and Capt. Archibald Butt, of Havana, has returned to the North. Lieut. Emory J. Pike, of the 15th Infantry, stationed at Soledad, has gone to the United States. Mrs. John S. Hammond, wife of Lieutenant Hammond, 3d Field Artillery, left a few days since for the United States, where she will visit friends and relatives in Chicago for an indefinite period.

Mrs. Riggs and children, family of Dr. Riggs, of the Medical Department, have sailed for the States on a brief visit. Mrs. William S. Sinclair, wife of Lieutenant Sinclair, of the 5th Inf., stationed at Cardenas, is in the North on a visit with friends and relatives. Capt. Hjalmer Erickson, of the 7th Inf., and Mrs. Erickson, who have been in Cuba for several weeks, left for the United States a few days ago. Lieut. William W. Buckley, U.S.M.C., stationed at Camp Columbia has gone to the States on a pleasure trip. Lieut. Charles D. Townsley, retired, of Milwaukee, who has been here for rest and recreation, has returned to his home. Lieut. Leo B. Danneriller, of the 11th Inf., stationed at Holguin, has gone to the States. Mrs. Schollenberger, wife of Clerk Schollenberger, of the Quartermaster's Department, is in the North on a visit.

The troops who were at Guanajay for several weeks, having target practice, have returned to Camp Columbia. They came into camp on March 11 with no one ill and all in excellent spirits. Major Patrick, Engr. Corps, who was in command of the camp near Guanajay, reports favorably upon the practice. The troops who engaged in the practice are two companies of Engineers and two companies of the 27th Infantry.

A platoon of the 5th Cuban Artillery, in command of Captain Silva, arrived here on March 13 from Cabanas fortress and encamped near Battery F gun park. The Cuban guns and caissons were brought to this station by Battery F. On the road march to Pinar del Rio the Cuban battery will use horses belonging to Captain Gatley's battery, but their guns will be moved by Cuban soldiers. Battery F and the Cuban battery left Camp Columbia en route for Pinar del Rio on St. Patrick's day. The arrangements are to hold maneuvers and target practice together.

Col. and Mrs. Parker gave a brilliant reception on the afternoon of March 12 in honor of the great American prima donna, Mme. de Pasquali, at Pinar del Rio. Those attending the reception were: Captain Shook, Captain Lawson and Mrs. Lawson, Lieutenant Grunert and Mrs. Grunert, Lieutenant Youngberg and Mrs. Youngberg, Mrs. Rogers, Mrs. Rowell, Lieutenant Rogers, Lieutenant Kimball, Lieutenant Shelley, Lieutenant Wells and Frank.

The American troops and Cuban soldiers are planning a field day for the near future. The Cuban battery, which went to Pinar del Rio with the American troops, has a splendid baseball club, and will play the American soldiers several games while at maneuvers.

The red-light district of Havana was the scene of some trouble between American soldiers and Cuban police on the night of March 11, and as a consequence no soldiers were allowed in the city for several days. An order was later issued by Colonel Pitcher that only fifteen per cent. of each organization would be granted passes at one time to visit the city of Havana. This makes the third time trouble has arisen between the soldiers and Cuban authorities, which is regrettable, since everything is being done to maintain the best of feeling between Cubans and Americans, and so far the Army officers have done wonderfully well in preserving good order among the troops.

One of the best polo games ever played on the Camp Columbia oval was that played between the Artillery and Engineer teams Saturday, March 14, resulting in a score of 6½ to 5½, the Artillery team having been given a handicap of 1½. The salient features of the games were the playing of Major Treat, of the Engineer team, and Lieutenants Hammond, Sturgill and Waring, of the Artillery club. Lieutenant Hammond made several fast plays which won him much applause from the big crowd in attendance. Lieutenant Hobson, of

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Marvellously Grand Vintage

of the year

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the Engineer team, was also a favorite and received many cheers. Major Treat played a good, steady game all the way through. The line-up was as follows: Engineer team—Treat, Alexander, Hobson and McDonald; Artillery team—Hammond, Sturgill, Waring and Williams. Captain Gibbs was the referee and Captain Malen timekeeper and scorekeeper.

The officers' hop at the post pavilion last Friday night, March 13, was largely attended and a splendid success throughout. Among those present were many Cuban army officers and their ladies, as well as a great many of the elite of Havana. The 27th Infantry orchestra furnished the music. Punch was served by several of the most prominent ladies of the post. The next officers' hop will occur about the middle of April.

Colonel Greble, who is on detached service with the provisional government, made a tour of inspection of the various institutions under his supervision last week.

Batteries A and B, 2d Field Art., in command of Major Conklin, left Camp Columbia on Sunday, March 15, for Pinar del Rio, where they will engage in maneuvers and target practice in conjunction with Battery F, 3d Field Art., the Cuban battery and two squadrons of the 11th Cavalry.

FORT LEAVENWORTH.

Fort Leavenworth, Kas., Monday, March 23, 1908.

Miss Jessie Smith entertained charmingly with cards on Friday afternoon at her home in the city in honor of Mrs. Willis Uline, who will leave shortly, with Captain Uline and daughters, for Fort Douglass, Utah. Lieut. John A. Hollabird, Corps of Engrs., left Tuesday for Fort Riley, Kas. Roller skating is a very popular form of amusement now at this post.

Lieut. and Mrs. C. F. Andrews chaperoned a party to Hurrel's on Monday evening. The following were present: Misses McNeely; Ridenbough, of Boise City, Idaho; Hill, of Keytesville, Mo.; Gallagher, of New York, and Lieuts. W. L. Patterson, Roger Fitch, Tarbutton, Albright, Rockwell, and Gallagher.

Miss Mable Wood, of Herkimer, N.Y., is the guest this week of her brother, Lieut. R. R. Wood and family. Miss Baird, of Kansas City, Mo., is the guest of Capt. and Mrs. Robert D. Walsh for a few days.

Misses George Boughton and Blunt Ripley have returned from a camping trip in Missouri. Miss Ridenbough, of Boise City, Idaho, who has been the guest of Capt. and Mrs. R. D. Walsh for some time, left Saturday to visit her cousin, Miss Mary Galbraith, in Omaha, Neb.

Capt. and Mrs. C. F. Andrews entertained Friday evening with a most delightful dinner, their guests being Misses Starbird and Smith, of New York; Captain Starbird and Lieutenants Thompson and Howell. Mrs. L. D. Wildman entertained most charmingly with a tea on Saturday afternoon. Major and Mrs. E. A. Miller entertained with a dinner Friday evening at a very pleasant hop supper. Among his guests were: Capt. and Mrs. Goodwin Compton, Misses Alice and Olive Gray, Miss Smith, Miss McNeely and Miss Starbird, of New York; Miss Ridenbough, Capt. A. W. Morse, Capt. H. D. Bloomberg, Lieuts. Roger Fitch, W. L. Patterson, Sultan, Thompson, Faris, and Mr. Jones, of the city.

Lieut. V. D. Dixon was unexpectedly called to his home in Webster county, Ky., Friday, on account of the sudden illness of his father. Lieut. W. N. Hensley returned Friday from Columbus, Neb., where he has spent the past two months on account of illness. Lieutenant Hensley is very much improved in health.

A very enjoyable hop was given for the children Saturday evening at Pope Hall. Capt. Clarence Sherrill has returned from a visit with relatives in North Carolina. Miss Alice Gray entertained a number of friends very pleasantly Saturday evening in celebration of her sixteenth birthday. Capt. and Mrs. J. W. Clinton entertained Saturday evening in compliment to Mrs. Stevenson, of New York.

FORT WORDEN.

Fort Worden, Wash., March 18, 1908.

Delight is expressed everywhere in the district over the order revoking a former order which was to send Chaplain Easterbrook to the Presidio. He will now remain here for duty and has begun to unpack his household things and to settle comfortably in his quarters, his friends hope, for a good long stay on this post. Chaplain Easterbrook presented his musical troupe at Port Townsend on Friday evening. The performance was a decided success, both financially and otherwise.

Lieut. and Mrs. Lewis Watkins have joined the Fort Flagler Garrison after a brief honeymoon spent in Victoria, B.C.

The 108th Company gave an enjoyable dance in the post gymnasium March 14.

Capt. and Mrs. Masteller, accompanied by Mrs. Masteller's sister, Miss Reed, arrived from San Francisco on Tuesday, where Capt. and Mrs. Masteller have spent a two months' leave.

The following officers reported this week for duty and were assigned by Colonel Cummings as follows: Lieutenant Vose, to Fort Worden; Lieutenant West, Fort Casey; Lieutenant Williams, to Fort Flagler, and Lieutenant Hall, to Fort Ward.

The numerous cases of tonsillitis that have recently developed along the officers' line are all reported much improved, and the invalids will soon be out again.

The attractive bachelors' quarters at Fort Flagler were thrown open on Saturday afternoon and the officers and ladies of the district were invited by Lieutenants Henderson and Pettis to meet Lieut. and Mrs. Watkins. The upstairs was prettily decorated for the occasion, and from a dainty table Mrs. Hamilton served the tea. The hosts were assisted in receiving their guests by Mr. and Mrs. Watkins, the latter

SOZODONT TOOTH POWDER



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wearing a champagne colored voile that was exceedingly becoming. Among those who were present to wish the young couple happiness were Col. and Mrs. Cummins, Lieut. and Mrs. Miller, Major and Mrs. Bartlett, Capt. and Mrs. Buck, Captain Ruggles, Dr. and Mrs. Mills and Lieut. and Mrs. Hamilton.

LIFE AT JEFFERSON BARRACKS.

Jefferson Barracks, Mo., March 23, 1908.

Capt. George W. Helms, 19th Inf., is out again after having been confined to his quarters with an attack of grip. Lieut. and Mrs. Allen Parker entertained very delightfully at dinner last evening, their guests being Major and Mrs. Willoughby Walk, Capt. and Mrs. Junius C. Gregory and Miss Irwin, of Detroit.

Mr. Gunther, who has been visiting Capt. and Mrs. Charles J. Symmonds, left last Saturday for his home in Nebraska. Mrs. Gunther and little daughter will remain in the post for a longer visit. Last Friday evening a very enjoyable concert was given in the mess hall by the depot band, and was followed by a number of interesting stereopticon views.

Mrs. McClellan arrived here last Friday and is visiting Capt. and Mrs. Clarence G. Bunker. Lieut. Col. and Mrs. Frederick von Schrader were out from St. Louis Sunday afternoon, being Major and Mrs. Alfred E. Bradley's guests for dinner Sunday evening. Capt. and Mrs. Clarence G. Bunker entertained at an informal chafing-dish supper last Saturday evening in honor of their guest Mrs. McClellan. Among those present were Capt. and Mrs. George W. Helms, Capt. and Mrs. William A. Powell and Lieut. and Mrs. George B. Rodney. Last Friday evening Major and Mrs. Willoughby Walks entertained at dinner. Covers were laid for six; their guests being Mrs. Irwin, of Detroit, Capt. and Mrs. William A. Powell and Lieut. Francis J. McConnell.

Capt. and Mrs. Clarence G. Bunker entertained at dinner on Sunday evening, their guests being Capt. and Mrs. Junius C. Gregory, Mrs. McClellan, Miss Irwin, Capt. Robert N. Winn and Lieut. Davis C. Anderson. Capt. and Mrs. William A. Powell entertained at an informal chafing-dish supper Sunday evening, their guests being Capt. and Mrs. George W. Helms, Miss Cornelia Getty, Lieut. and Mrs. George B. Rodney, Mrs. Gunther, Capt. and Mrs. Charles J. Symmonds and Lieutenant King.

Brig. Gen. Samuel L. Woodward was a visitor in the post last week. Major and Mrs. Alfred E. Bradley entertained at dinner last Sunday evening, their guests being Capt. and Mrs. Junius C. Gregory, Lieut. and Mrs. George B. Rodney, Miss Irwin, of Detroit, and Capt. Robert N. Winn.

FORT DOUGLAS.

Fort Douglas, Utah, March 21, 1908.

Owing to the serious condition in which Colonel Scott has been for the past week, the social life of the garrison has been almost entirely suspended. The reports for the past two days, however, have been more encouraging, and now the physicians, Dr. H. N. Mayo and Major Purviance are more hopeful than at any time since the beginning of his illness.

Capt. Bryan Conrad delivered a lecture last Monday evening before the Utah National Guard companies at the armory, the affair having been arranged by Adjutant Gen. E. A. Wedgewood. Captain Conrad took the Springfield magazine rifle as a subject and he explained the nomenclature and the manufacture of the piece.

Lieutenant Waterman entertained a party of friends Wednesday evening at "The Gingerbread Man," following the play with supper downtown. His guests were Lieut. and Mrs. Paul C. Potter, Mr. and Mrs. David S. Murray, Mr. and Mrs. M. H. Kriekel and Lieut. Ned Green.

Dr. W. F. Scott, of Birmingham, Ala., has reached Douglas, being called here by the illness of his father. He will remain at the post for some time, perhaps during the convalescence of his father. Major A. S. Rowan is better at last, after a long spell of sickness, and will be out within a few days. Lieut. Charles E. Reese has returned after a three months' leave of absence in the East. Mrs. Reese remained behind to spend some time with relatives in Indianapolis. Capt. W. H. Cavanaugh and his father, Lieut. Col. H. G. Cavanaugh, retired, are guests of Mrs. H. A. Wise in Baltimore for a short time.

FORT MOTT NOTES.

Salem, N.J., March 23, 1908.

Major and Mrs. J. A. Bennett spent a few days in Philadelphia during the past week. Lieutenant Eglin, recently appointed from civil life, arrived at the post for duty during the week. Lieutenant Eglin is a graduate of the Virginia Military Institute.

Capt. C. E. N. Howard and family leave here in a few days for Washington, D.C. Captain Howard has recently been detailed in the Pay Department. The Howard family will be greatly missed at this garrison. Mrs. McWilliams, Captain Howard's mother, has been visiting her son for the last few weeks. Mrs. McWilliams has contributed largely to the social life of the post.

Dr. Hillard and Dr. Adams, of Salem, N.J., were guests at a dinner party at the quarters of the post surgeon, Dr. Mac Donald.

Among the number of new arrivals at this post was a ten-pound boy which arrived March 19 in the family of Lieut. Norris Stayton, C.A.C. The boy has a fine voice. Lieutenant Stayton has received many congratulations and beautiful gifts in honor of his new son, Thomas Victor Stayton.

Mrs. P. A. Brown and Mrs. MacDonald were in Philadelphia last week attending the "white sale," and incidentally enjoyed the grand opera.

STATIONS OF THE ARMY.

DIVISION AND DEPARTMENT COMMANDS.

Philippines Division—Major Gen. John F. Weston, Hqrs. Manila, P.I. Department of Luzon—Major Gen. John F. Weston, U.S.A. Hqrs., Manila, P.I. Department of the Visayas—Brig. Gen. Charles L. Hodges, U.S.A. Hqrs., Iloilo, P.I. Department of Mindanao—Hqrs., Zamboanga, P.I. Brig. Gen. Tasker H. Bliss, U.S.A. Department of California—Brig. Gen. Frederick Funston, U.S.A. Hqrs., San Francisco, Cal. Department of the Colorado—Brig. Gen. Earl D. Thomas, U.S.A. Hqrs., Denver, Colo. Department of the Columbia—Brig. Gen. Daniel H. Brush, U.S.A. Hqrs., Vancouver Bks., Wash.

Department of Dakota—Hqrs., St. Paul, Minn. Brig. Gen. Winfield S. Edgerly, U.S.A. Department of the East—Major Gen. Frederick D. Grant, U.S.A. Hqrs., Governors Island, N.Y. Major Gen. Leonard Wood, U.S.A., ordered to command. Department of the Gulf—Hqrs., Atlanta, Ga. Brig. Gen. Ramsay D. Potts, U.S.A. Department of the Lakes—Brig. Gen. William H. Carter, U.S.A. Major Gen. F. D. Grant, U.S.A., ordered to command. Hqrs., new Federal building, Chicago, Ill. Department of the Missouri—Hqrs., Omaha, Neb. Brig. Gen. Charles Morton, U.S.A. Department of Texas—Brig. Gen. Albert L. Myer, U.S.A. Hqrs., San Antonio, Texas.

Army of Cuban Pacification—Hqrs., Havana, Cuba. Brig. Gen. Thomas H. Barry, U.S.A., commanding.

ENGINEERS.

Band, Washington Bks., D.C.; A, Ft. Mason, Cal.; B, Ft. Flager, Wash.; C and D, Manila, P.I.; E and H, Washington Bks., D.C.; F and G, Havana, Cuba; I, K, L and M, Ft. Leavenworth, Kas.

HOSPITAL CORPS.

A, Havana, Cuba; B, Presidio San Francisco, Cal.; C, Washington Bks., D.C.; D, Manila, P.I.

SIGNAL CORPS.

Hqrs., Washington, D.C.; A, Ft. Leavenworth, Kas.; B, D and H, Ft. Omaha, Neb.; C, Valdez, Alaska; G, Ft. Wood, N.Y.; E, Presidio of San Francisco, Cal.; I, address Havana, Cuba; F and L, in P.I.; K, Ft. Gibbon, Alaska.

CAVALRY.

1st Cav.—Hqrs. and Troops A, B, C, D, E, F, G, H, I, K, L and M, Manila, P.I. 2d Cav.—Entire regiment Ft. Des Moines, Iowa. 3d Cav.—Sailed from Manila, P.I., for San Francisco, Cal., Jan. 15, 1908. Hqrs. and Troops A, B, C, D, E, F, G and H will take station at Ft. Clark, Texas, and Troops I, K, L and M at Ft. Sam Houston, Texas.

4th Cav.—Troops E, F, G and H, Fort Snelling, Minn.

5th Cav.—Hqrs., and A, B, C, D, E, F, H, I, K, L and M, Ft. Meade.

6th Cav.—Hqrs., and A, B, C, D, E, F, G, Ft. Apache, Ariz.; H, I, K, Ft. Wingate, N.M.; E, F, G, Ft. Apache, Ariz.; L, Whipple Bks., Ariz.; M, Ft. Duchesne, Utah.

7th Cav.—Ft. Riley, Kas.

8th Cav.—Hqrs., band and A, B, C, D, I, K and L, Ft. Robinson, Neb.; Troops M, Ft. Washakie, Wyo.; F and G, Ft. Yellowstone, Wyo.; E and H, Ft. Russell, Wyo.

9th Cav.—Hqrs., and A, B, C, D, E, F, H, I, K, L and M, Ft. Manila; Troop G, Ft. Leavenworth, Kas.

10th Cav.—Hqrs., and A, B, C, D, E, F, G, H, I, K and L, Manila, P.I.; M, Ft. Robinson, Neb.

11th Cav.—Hqrs., and I, K, L and M, Pinar Del Rio, Cuba; E, F, G and H, Ft. Havana, Cuba; A, B, C and D, Ft. Ethan Allen, Vt.

FIELD ARTILLERY.

1st Art. (Light)—Hqrs., A, B and C, Ft. Sill, O.T.; D, E and F, Presidio S.F., Cal.

2d Art. (Mountain)—Hqrs., A*, B*, C, D, E and F, Ft. Russell, Wyo. Battery D will sail for Manila June 5, 1908, from San Francisco.

3d Art. (Light)—Hqrs., A, B, Ft. Sam Houston, Tex.; C, Ft. Snelling, Minn.; D, E, F* Ft. Myer, Va.

4th Art. (Mountain)—Hqrs., A, B, Vancouver Bks.; C, D, Manila; E, F, Ft. Sheridan, Ill.; Battery A, Vancouver, Wash.

5th Art. (Light)—Hqrs., C, Ft. Leavenworth, Kas.

6th Art. (Horse)—Hqrs., A, B, C, D, I, K, L and M, Havana, Cuba; E, F, G and H, Ft. Ethan Allen, Vt.

*On detached service in Cuba.

COAST ARTILLERY CORPS.

Company and Station.

1st Ft. Leveet, Me.

2d Ft. H. G. Wright, N.Y.

3d Ft. Moultrie, S.C.

4th Ft. DuPont, Del.

5th Ft. Williams, Me.

6th Ft. Monroe, Va.

7th Ft. Banks, Mass.

8th Ft. Preble, Me.

9th Ft. Warren, Mass.

10th Presidio, S.F., Cal.

11th Ft. Schuyler, N.Y.

12th Ft. Monroe, Va.

13th Ft. H. G. Wright, N.Y.

14th Ft. Sheridan, Ill.

15th Ft. Greble, R.I.

15th Ft. Barrancas, Fla.

16th Ft. Moultrie, S.C.

17th Ft. Washington, Md.

18th Ft. Schuyler, N.Y.

19th Ft. Caswell, N.C.

20th Ft. Barrancas, Fla.

21st Ft. Howard, Md.

22d Ft. Barrancas, Fla.

23d Ft. McKinley, Me.

24th Ft. Miley, Cal.

25th Ft. Leavenworth, Kas.

26th Ft. Flagler, Wash.

27th Ft. Presidio, S.F., Cal.

28th Ft. Worden, Wash.

29th Ft. Leavenworth, Kas.

30th Ft. Stevens, Ore.

31st Ft. Caswell, N.C.

32d Ft. Baker, Cal.

33d Ft. Columbia, Wash.

34th Ft. Stevens, Ore.

35th Ft. Monroe, Va.

To sail for Manila April 6, 1908, from San Francisco.

36th Ft. Moultrie, S.C.

37th Ft. McKinley, Me.

38th Ft. DeSoto, Fla.

39th Ft. Howard, Md.

40th Ft. Monroe, Va.

41st Ft. Moultrie, S.C.

42d Ft. Mott, N.J.

43d Ft. Terry, N.Y.

44th Ft. Washington, Md.

45th Ft. DuPont, Del.

46th Ft. Strong, Mass.

47th Ft. Hunt, Va.

48th Ft. Hancock, N.J.

49th Ft. Williams, Me.

50th Ft. Wadsworth, N.Y.

51st Ft. Hamilton, N.Y.

52d Ft. Rodman, Mass.

53d Ft. Wadsworth, N.Y.

54th *Ft. Totten, N.Y.

55th Ft. Hancock, N.J.

56th Ft. Wadsworth, N.Y.

57th *Ft. Manila, P.I.

58th *Ft. Monroe, Va.

59th Ft. Andrews, Boston

60th *Ft. Presidio, S.F., Cal.

61st Ft. Baker, Cal.

62d Ft. Worden, Wash.

63d Ft. Leavenworth, Wash.

64th Ft. Totten, N.Y.

65th Ft. Casey, Wash.

66th Ft. McHenry, Md.

67th Ft. Adams, R.I.

68th Ft. Banks, Mass.

69th Ft. Monroe, Va.

70th Ft. Presidio, S.F., Cal.

71st Ft. Casey, Wash.

72d Ft. Screven, Ga.

73d Ft. Monroe, Va.

74th Ft. Monroe, Va.

75th Ft. Morgan, Ala.

76th Ft. Moultrie, S.C.

77th Ft. Barrancas, Fla.

78th Ft. Moultrie, S.C.

79th Ft. Caswell, N.C.

80th *Ft. Key West, Fla.

81st Ft. Schuyler, N.Y.

82d Ft. Totten, N.Y.

83d Ft. Revere, Mass.

84th Ft. Hamilton, N.Y.

85th Ft. Casey, Wash.

86th Ft. Wadsworth, N.Y.

87th Ft. Totten, N.Y.

88th Ft. Mansfield, R.I.

89th Ft. Banks, Mass.

90th Ft. McKinley, Me.

91st Jackson Bks., La.

92d Ft. Flagler, Wash.

93d Ft. Stevens, Ore.

94th Ft. Flagler, Wash.

95th *Ft. Hancock, N.J.

96th Ft. Warren, Mass.

97th Ft. Adams, R.I.

98th Ft. Hamilton, N.Y.

99th Ft. Morgan, Ala.

100th Ft. Terry, N.Y.

101st Ft. Totten, N.Y.

102d Ft. Adams, R.I.

103d Ft. Howard, Md.

104th Ft. Washington, Md.

105th Presidio, S.F., Cal.

106th Ft. Flagler, Wash.

107th Ft. Preble, Me.

108th Ft. Worden, Wash.

109th Ft. Greble, R.I.

110th Ft. Adams, R.I.

111th Ft. Davis, Fla.

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FOREIGN ITEMS OF INTEREST.

From the latest estimates published the present punitive expedition of the French against the Moroccan tribes is costing France an average of more than \$5,000 a day, or \$150,000 a month. The French force is 5,200 infantry, 1,000 cavalry, 700 artillerymen, 350 of the army service corps, 300 native irregulars and 400 officers. On Dec. 2 last in an encounter with the Beni-Snassen the 75 centimeter guns alone fired 1,300 projectiles against the tribesmen. This involved an expense of about \$5,000 and represents the minimum cost in consumption of ammunition for a day's fighting by a force of this size. Under French military law every officer receives a month's pay the minute he is ordered on active duty in the field. This means \$135 for a colonel, \$92 for a lieutenant colonel, \$51 to \$69 for a captain. In addition to this, from the day when active service begins the officers receive a material increase of pay. The colonel, for instance, gets \$7.10 a day instead of \$4.52, a lieutenant \$2.85 instead of \$1.50, non-commissioned officers receive one franc or 20 cents a day supplementary pay, and privates two cents additional.

First place among the universities of the world, in matter of mere numbers, up until last year held by that of Berlin, has now been won by the University of Paris, which had a student body of 16,600 in last summer's semester. A report just presented to the Minister of Public Instruction states further that the teaching staff consists of 285 professors and instructors, excluding those in charge of the so-called *courses libres*. The faculty of law, by far the largest, had then 7,182 students, and found it difficult to cope with the corresponding demands. Medicine had 3,330 students, letters 2,649, sciences 2,147, and pharmacy 1,000. The growing popularity of Paris with the foreign student appears from the fact that 3,021 students, or nearly 20 per cent, were from abroad, the greater part of them, as in Switzerland and Germany, being made up of Russians.

On the subject of ship propulsion by gas the Engineer (London) announces some particulars regarding the speed trials of the ex-boat Rattler, which has been fitted with a gas engine and suction producer in place of the original reciprocating engines and steam boilers. This obsolete war vessel was lent by the government some considerable time ago to the Royal Naval Volunteer Reserve. The new machinery consists of a five-cylinder gas engine, the cylinders being twenty inches in diameter and the stroke twenty-four inches. Gas from the suction producer is drawn by the cylinders through cleansing and drying chambers, and the gas exhaust is utilized in small boilers for furnishing the steam vapor required in the producer. The horsepower developed by the engine is about 500, and the total weight of the machinery, including gas producer and donkey boiler for working the pumps and auxiliaries, is about 94 tons, as compared with 150 tons in the case of the displaced reciprocating engines and boilers. The starting is effected by a mixture of gas and air pumped up to high pressure, and the speed can be reduced with ease and precision. The astern motion is obtained through a self-contained hydraulic clutch working through an epicyclic train of wheels which reverses the direction of rotation of the shaft and propeller; the engines, of course, continuing to run in the one direction. Stopping is effected by relieving the clutch of hydraulic pressure, and the engine is so governed that it continues to run, light with practically no increase of

speed. In addition to the advantage of the saving in space occupied and in weight of machinery, there is marked saving in labor, and the coal consumption is reduced by nearly 50 per cent. Some little time ago runs were made by the Rattler on eight separate days. For a distance of 45 knots the coal consumed was only 15 1-4 cwt., and the vessel covered 30 miles against a 1 1-2 knot tide, at an average speed of 11.3 knots, the revolution being 110. During all the trials, and using coal at 15s. Gd. per ton, the average cost per mile worked out at 3.23d., and the average speed was 10.5 knots. The belief is expressed that "the further development of gas producer plant will give England the greatest naval economy it has ever had."

The latest bullet proof coat story from St. Petersburg, says the Engineer (London), is "that a Colonel Chemerzin has invented a coat of mail which will stop a Mauser bullet fired two paces off. Moreover, the wearer of the coat would not even be bruised, though the composite metal forming the protection—which, by the way, is said to include platinum, silver and iridium—is only half a millimeter, or less than a fiftieth of an inch, thick. The metal itself—or perhaps we should say alloy—is, so the tale goes, three and a half times as hard as steel. It is perhaps not wonderful to find that, possessing all these wonderful properties, and embodying such precious materials, 'the price of a coat of mail weighing five pounds will be considerable.'

One million sterling appears this year in the German budget for the widening and deepening of the North Sea Canal, which will be taken in hand at once, though it will not be complete till 1915. In 1911, according to Colonel Gaedke, N.L.G., the German program of large ships will be raised from four annually to five, which, as he calculates, will gradually give Germany a fleet of 100 Dreadnoughts, none more than 20 years old. Or, if the existing force of 58 battleships and large armored cruisers is maintained, and all ships are scrapped when that limit is exceeded, the German navy will be composed entirely of ships less than 12 years old. There are even suggestions, says the Navy League Journal, that the rate may be raised before 1911 is reached, but much here will depend on the state of the finances and the temper of the Reichstag, and also possibly on the steps taken by the British Admiralty to meet their increase of the present year. To carry out such a plan as that outlined by Colonel Gaedke the German estimates must be raised to £30,000,000 or more, and the annual vote for new construction to £12,000,000.

The British Admiralty has issued a return showing the result of the battle practice of the fleet in 1907. Last year 73 ships on seven stations took part in the practice, as compared with 67 in the previous year and 68 in 1905, while the guns firing were respectively 1,004, 945 and 957. The average points obtained by the whole fleet in 1907 were 194.02. For 1906 the average was 181.7, and 1905 only 98.4. The China Squadron headed the list, five ships, with 70 guns, making an average of 297.16 points and a total score of 527.26. From the 20 ships of the Home Fleet 276 guns made a score of 410, with an average of 237.39. The Mediterranean Squadron, with 12 ships and 161 guns, averaged 207.73, with a score of 339.48. The Atlantic Squadron's score of 210.7 was made by 10 ships with 140 guns, and the average was 164.82. On the Australia Station the score was 287 and the average 158.38, seven ships, with 72 guns, taking part. The record of the Channel Fleet, with 16 ships and 236 guns, was a total of 225.5 and an average of 140.83. The Cape of Good Hope Squadron of three ships fired 29 guns, making an average of 128.47 and a total score of 209.1. The first ships in each squadron were the Kent (China), the Dreadnought (Home Fleet), the Queen (Mediterranean), the Albemarle (Atlantic), the Pegasus (Australia), the Hibernia (Channel Fleet), and the Hermes (Cape of Good Hope). Six gunboats, using six guns each, averaged 130.92 points, and eight scouts, with 136 guns, averaged 115.82 points.

The official account of the South African War is one of the most expensive contributions to military history any nation has indulged in. The two volumes which have been published have cost £31,400. This instructive story was restricted to four volumes, two of which are still in the hands of the Committee of Imperial Defense, and, says Broad Arrow, "expenditure is still going on."

The gunnery experiments carried out last year with the Hero have led to at least one alteration in the design of England's latest battleships. It was originally intended

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ed that the ships should have the same mast arrangement as the Dreadnought, with one high mast forward between the funnels and another and a much shorter one aft. The Hero experiments, however, demonstrated the great vulnerability of the fire-control system, which is operated from a high platform on the mast, and it has, therefore, been decided to give the new ships two masts of equal height, so that they may be furnished with two sets of fire-control apparatus. The masts for the new ships will be of the now familiar tripod pattern, and will weigh approximately thirty tons.

Speaking of armament and international amity, Broad Arrow says: "Only the most supreme national reason, involving the nation's life and honor, would justify us in employing such instruments of war as we have now at our disposal. But who is the man who can read the future? Who can say that the whirligig of time may not develop such a supreme danger? Our preparations are directed not against our ally, Japan; not against Russia, with whom we have just concluded an agreement; not against our friend and neighbor, France; not against our kith and kin in America, nor even against Germany. Nor is it Austria-Hungary, or Italy, against whom we arm. We arm to protect ourselves, because 'the strong man armed keepeth his house,' and only when he is armed. Our preparations are made against the whole world."

In military circles in India the intended increase in, and equipment of, the forces of the Australian Commonwealth are looked upon as creating a new era as far as India is concerned. It is considered that by arrangement India might be enabled to draw upon Australia for first reinforcements to the extent of 30,000 men in case of war.

The court-martial at Toulon in the case of Captain Mauger, who was in command of the Chanzy when she was lost, decided that the loss of the ship was the result of ignorance or inexperience (impétitie), and therefore the inculpated officer was condemned to be deprived of any command at sea for a period of three years, and to pay the cost of the inquiry. The same punishment was awarded to the officer who commanded the Jean Bart when she was lost, and it was the first occasion on which such punishment had been inflicted, though great numbers of officers had been tried in the same circumstances.

Speaking in the House of Lords March 18, Lord Tweedmouth, First Lord of the British Admiralty, defended the policy of the government in refraining temporarily from laying down a large number of battleships, and said that the construction of battleships just now partook largely of the nature of an experiment. Great Britain's three vessels of the Temeraire type, he declared, were infinitely superior to the Dreadnought type, and the three vessels of the St. Vincent type would be an improvement on the Temeraire type. In the spring of 1911 Great Britain would have three squadrons of four ships each of the St. Vincent type. No power in the world would be able to assemble such a fleet of first-class battleships, Lord Tweedmouth declared, and he could almost say that a combination of all the Powers of the world would not be able to put an equal squadron on the sea.

Wilkinson, Fisher and Witherspoon, Washington, D.C., send us the following list of patents granted March 17, 1908: Boat, John W. Gay, Rickreall, Oregon; front sight for fire-arms, James E. Thompson, Madrid, N.Y.

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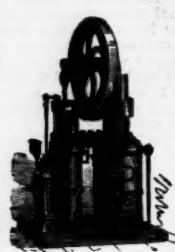
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